

Silent Worker

"The foundation of every State is the education of its youth."—Dionysius.

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THE DEAF IN BUSINESS—Oscar H. Regensburg, Printer.



PART OF MAIN OFFICE.



CORNER OF PRIVATE OFFICE.

Engraved in the office of the Silent Worker.



ONE of the central figures in that galaxy of deaf men who represent Chicago, is Oscar H. Regensburg, or "Reggy" as he is familiarly known there. He came into national prominence through his press contributions several years ago under the *nom de plume* of "Rasco," and later, as publisher of the *National Exponent*, and his rise in the business world has placed him in the front ranks of the successful deaf.

Owing to his connection with newspaper work and the fact that he is a frequent attendant at conventions, he is probably better known and has a wider personal acquaintance among the deaf at large, than any of them. "Did you meet 'Reggy'?" is asked of every one returned from Chicago, and not to have met him was to have seen "Hamlet with Hamlet left out." It is to "Reggy" that the stranger addresses inquiries or writes for information. It is "Reggy's" office that is made the rendezvous of all deaf visitors to the city and, in fact, "Reggy" has come to be a quasi-consul, to whom deaf travellers instinctively turn when they land in the western metropolis and get lost in the whirl of Chicago hustle.

For the past twelve years, Mr. Regensburg has been closely identified with the club, social and literary life of the Chicago deaf. He is a charter

member of the Pas-a-Pas club, was at one time its president, and is now serving his fifth term as its secretary. And the club probably owes more

He is also president of the Literary Circle which he helped to found. He was a member of the local committee of the World's Congress

Auxiliary of the deaf in 1893 and chairman of the committee on entertainments. He was largely instrumental in bringing about reforms in the Chicago day schools and was selected at a mass meeting of the deaf, as one of a committee of two to lobby at Springfield against certain bills in the Illinois Legislature obnoxious to them. He has carried thru many local affairs with uniform success, and has labored unselfishly and unremittingly in the interests of his fellow deaf. Being thoroughly democratic in his associations, he is popular with all classes. But it is chiefly Mr. Regensburg's success in the business world that gives him greater claim to distinction, and the degree of this success should be cause for pride among the deaf and to others who are interested in their welfare. It is the more remarkable and creditable because it has been due entirely to his own efforts and without pecuniary or other assistance from his father or relatives.

After his graduation from College in 1890 Mr. Regensburg entered his father's wholesale grocery establishment as bookkeeper and rose to have entire charge of the credit department. In the meantime, he helped found the *National Exponent*, which he subsequently bought out and conducted successfully for three years. In this way



PART OF PRESS ROOM.

to him than to any other single individual for its coherent strength and for its national prominence in the deaf world.



MR. OSCAR H. REGENSBURG.

his attention was turned to printing as a business and he resolved to quit book-keeping, which was little to his taste, and start out on his own hook. In spite of his father's advice to the contrary and the latter's prediction that he would soon be playing the role of "the prodigal son," he went ahead. That was seven years ago.

His capital consisted of 58 cents in cash, one second hand foot press, valued at \$15, a good education and the business instinct of his Hebrew ancestry. To these he also added "strenuousness." His office rental was \$5.00 per month. His knowledge of printing was gained thru a short, desultory apprenticeship at the school in Jacksonville, and subsequently during his experience with the *Exponent*. Thus equipped young Regensburg launched his enterprise amidst the thousands of similar competitive establishments in a city of over a million inhabitants.

The first few years were years of struggle and hard work, when fortune and success seemed far off, but pride and the dread of that "I told you so," of his father, determined him to persevere and to frequently go dinnerless rather than seek the aid he might easily have obtained from members of his family. After a while fortune relented and began to smile upon the persevering young man. He took a hearing partner and the facilities of the office were considerably increased. The partnership continued for four years, and was then dissolved, his hearing associate desiring to engage in other business offering better inducements. So much had the business grown in these years that Regensburg paid the retiring member for his half interest just five times what the latter had originally put into it. Thereafter and until last November, Mr. Regensburg "went it alone," and then took as partner the young man who had been his book-keeper, and later the "outside man." The firm name is now "Regensburg and Hamburger." The business in its development outgrew several successive quarters and last January 1st the new firm rented the entire second floor of the Enterprise building at 79-81 Fifth avenue for which they pay an annual rental of \$7,000.

To give some idea of the growth and present size of the business, it is only necessary to give some notion of the office equipment and what the firm is now doing. The employees number ten the year round and occasional extra help is called in. They have a Campbell cylinder press, a special size Universal and six Gordon and Jobbers, and two cutters. In type there are fourteen double stands and four cabinets containing 215 cases of job and 25 cases of newspaper type—in all nearly 1000 fonts.

They do the work now for Marshall Field & Co., the Hide and Leather Trust, several banking companies and corporations and many leading wholesale houses.

Their speciality is commercial printing but they also do embossing, high grade label work, and three color printing besides catalogue work and society engraving, and die-stamping. In fact, their establishment is considered one of the best equipped and model plants of its size in Chicago.

The firm also does a mail order business and as a side line controls the American rights of the "Hamberger Automatic Gaslighter Company," whose factory and head offices are in Germany.

As showing the quality of work done by the firm it may be interesting to mention the verdict of *The Printer and Bookman* of New York. An anonymous correspondent (unknown to Mr. Regensburg) submitted two specimens of advertisement printing to that journal and asked it to say which was the better trade winner. One of the specimens was from the Campbell Company of New York, and the other was a monthly calendar blotter designed and printed by the Regensburg firm. The decision was to settle a bet between the correspondent and some one else and was given in favor of the Regensburg blotter.

Mr. Regensburg was three years old when Mrs. Leary's cow kicked over the historic lamp and set Chicago on fire. His father was burned out of home and business and while the ashes were cooling, his family camped out on the prairies. His father came back and once more embarked in the grocery business which he has conducted for forty-eight years.

In a few years, Oscar was sent to the public school. Among his neighbors and play-fellows was a deaf boy and one of the pastimes of Oscar and his companions was teasing and making fun of this luckless lad. But one day young Regensburg had a fall against a curb-stone while playing leap-frog, which brought on spinal-meningitis and master Oscar pulled through an almost fatal illness to find himself deaf at the age of 13 years, and with a weakened constitution. A year or so later, after a trip to Europe and other vain attempts to restore his hearing, he was sent to the school at Jacksonville and found himself in the same boat with his former play-fellow. He spent only two years there, graduating as valedictorian in 1885. He then took a course at Gallaudet College. Here the regular habits enforced by the college rules, the gymnastic and athletic training, and (not the least) "college grub" changed him from a sickly youth into a robust athlete and laid the foundation for the avoirdupois he has since built up.

He was one of the founders of the Saturday Night Dramatic Club and was a leading spirit among the undergraduates. He played on the foot-ball team and proved his literary ability by graduating as valedictorian, with the degree of B. A. In 1899 he took his Master's degree, the subject of his thesis on this occasion being, "Art in Business."

Mr. Regensburg has been shown more than local recognition by his fellow deaf. He is secretary of the Illinois Gallaudet Union, Treasurer of the Gallaudet College Alumni Association, member of the executive committee of the National Association of the Deaf, and is in each case serving his second term. He is also secretary of the National Association, president of the Chicago Chapter of the Gallaudet College Alumni, and in 1888 was sent as one of the delegates of the Illinois Association to represent it at Paris.

Mr. Regensburg has not confined his affiliations with societies of the deaf, though he naturally prefers to associate with those of his own class. He was a member of the Phoenix Club during its existence and also of the Chicago Press Club. In the latter case he was proposed for membership by Opie Read and Stanley Waterloo. At present he belongs to the "Young Men's Hebrew Association."

Mr. Regensburg is a good natured, whole souled fellow, generous to his friends and one who enjoys a joke even on himself, and many are the tales told at his expense while at college and

since. But after smiling at the pranks his friends occasionally have played on him, we turn to his serious side and instantly recognize that there is sterling worth, and a depth of feeling and sentiment underlying his outward appearance of carelessness. He is a man of broad views, fertile resources, and executive ability. He is the motive force and not merely the nominal head of the business firm. He is quick to seize any opportunity to extend his business and gathers in all orders that come within hailing distance.

He is fond of driving and horseback riding and in the summer plays tennis when he can spare Saturday afternoon from his work. The late craze for bowling has also attacked him to some extent but he modestly (or discreetly) declines to say what his usual score is.

He reads considerable of current literature and is well informed on both political and business matters. While he would probably not admit that he had done anything worth mentioning, it is known among his intimate friends that his private charities are considerable and the Ladies' Aid Society of Chicago is indebted to him for substantial assistance.

He talks with ease and is a fairly good lip-reader, making his way readily in all ordinary intercourse without recourse to tablet and pencil. He goes much into society of both the deaf and hearing.

Mr. Regensburg is still unmarried, for, as he says, he is "wedded to his business." But as he has not yet reached his 35th milestone, there is still hope for him, as well as for marriageable maidens who have an ambition to be the wife of a successful and well-to-do business man with unlimited prospects for increasing his bank account.

J. S. L.

AN EMBARRASSING EPISODE.

We heard a good story recently about a young man, a teacher of the deaf, who accompanied a deaf friend to hear a noted lecturer. The two secured seats toward the front in the center of the auditorium and directly in front of the speaker, who is one of the foremost platform orators of the day. All went well as the young man was interpreting to his companion and both were enjoying the lecture with such keen interest that they failed to notice that the speaker was very much bothered from some cause or other. Finally he stopped short in the midst of a glowing burst of eloquence and looking at the two said, in great anger: "Young man, you will either stop that or leave the house at once." The young man, much embarrassed, stopped interpreting and his companion had to sit the lecture out content with what his eyes could see. The next morning the matter was explained to the lecturer who said he had no idea but that the young man was mimicing him.—*New Era*.

Lag not now, though rough the way,
Fortune's mood brooks no delay;
Grasp the boon that's spread before ye,
Monarch's power, and conqueror's glory!
—*Bridal of Triemain*.



MR. REGENSBURG'S FAVORITE EXERCISE.

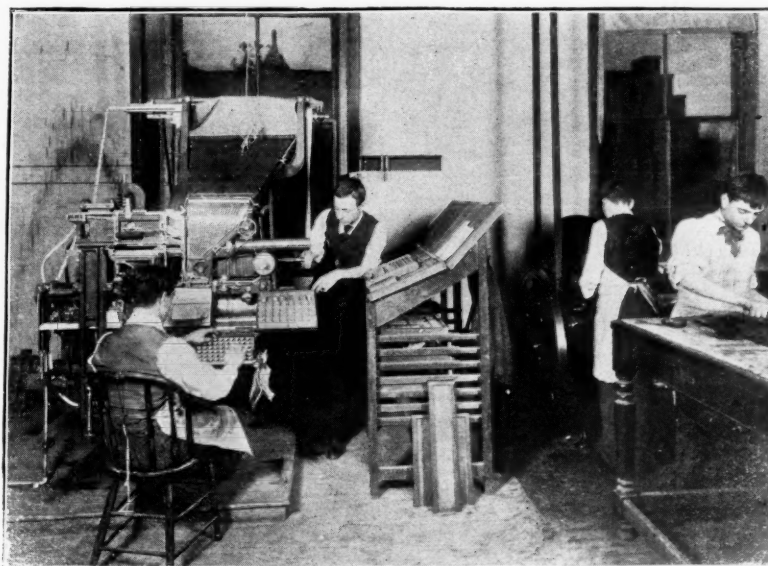
The Deaf As Linotype Operators.



HERE are institutions for the deaf in nearly if not every State in the Union. With a few exceptions instruction in the art preservative forms a part of each school's industrial curriculum. New York ranks first in having seven schools under the supervision of the State Board of Instruction. All but one of these schools possess printing plants of considerable magnitude. But the Pennsylvania (Mount Airy, Philadelphia), institution leads as the first to introduce a Mergenthaler Linotype machine. For the past several years one has been installed in the printing-office, with the service of an expert machinist-operator to attend it and instruct the young apprentices who wish to become operators or operator-machinists. No public announcement has been made as to what success the deaf apprentices on the Mount Airy Mergenthaler have met with after graduating. But it is not to be presumed from this there are no Linotype operators to be found among the deaf. On the contrary, quite a number have met with success and others are awaiting an opportunity to further demonstrate deafness is no bar in the making of an expert Linotype operator. Some years ago one of the New York *Tribune's* force of operators was as deaf as a post. He could not hear a church bell ring twenty yards away. A little ingenuity on his part, assisted by one of the machinists, brought out a contrivance that told him every time the "lino" gong sounded. Gradually he became so accustomed to seeing the "knocker" fall he was able to send the ma-

trices up without the aid of his announcer. Down in Fort Worth, Texas, Mr. Hodges, a deaf or semi-mute operator, fills a void once supplied by half a dozen case hands of a local daily. He was there when the machine was set up, and is there yet, and besides operating looks after the care of his machine. A year before the change in affairs on the New York *Sun* one of

In several Southern cities there are known to be deaf-mutes who have become successful operators. One of the financial journals in Boston also has an operator who is classed under the head "deaf mute." And like the best operators, they are good printers as well. Some machine men have tried to make it appear a deaf-mute was at a disadvantage, first as regards hearing the bell ring, and generally for inability to direct the fall of a matrix in the assembler. One operator after a week's practice, overcame both these supposed obstacles, and he is as deaf as it is possible to be, and has been deaf for twenty years past. But as to deaf-mute printers becoming expert operator-machinists the odds appear to be against its realization. The sense of hearing appears to be too much in demand. While the general rule with semi-mutes is that they can talk but are stone deaf, in the case of deaf mutes it often happens inability to speak more than a few words or none at all is compensated for by sense of hearing almost as keen as found in a man possessed of all his senses. Many of the latter are employed as skilled machinists in the factories East and West—and perhaps, to them some day, may fall the unique assignment of caring for a battery of Mergenthalers. But for operators, deafness would seem to be a help rather than a drawback. Oblivious of the noise and racket going on about him, the bell, the matrix, "copy" and fingering the keyboard are bunched in the deaf operator's eye and mind. If he has intelligence, so much the more should his service be desirable.—*Inland Printer.*



LINOTYPE AND PRESSROOM, AT THE PENNSYLVANIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF, MT. AIRY, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

(By courtesy of the Mt. Airy World.)

the evening edition's experts was a semi-mute. He is now caring for a brace of Thorne typesetters in a leading book and job office in No. 6's town.

Can Deaf Girls Travel Alone?

"So dear to Heaven is saintly Chastity,
That, when a soul is found sincerely so,
A thousand liveried angels lackey her,
Driving far off each thing of sin and guilt."

IT has frequently been my experience to be consulted by deaf girls as to the advisability of their traveling alone. I own that I have journeyed alone long distances from home, but it has not been because I was especially trained to paddle my own canoe, nor as some persons have erroneously imagined—because I objected to a companion, but my lonely wanderings by train and by steamer have all been due solely to the fact that not being blessed with enough of the "needful" with which to pay a companion or a guide, necessity demanded that I go alone. Still it is true that I could never have had enough courage to roam far from home, if instead of a confiding, buoyant nature, mine were a disposition to doubt, to suspect and to despond. Happily, I have an abiding faith in mankind, and believe that "God is in His Heaven, and that all's right with the world," and accordingly I fear nothing, except that I may not do my full duty.

Girls who see the world from the same optimistic view, who are earnest and courageous, and who know how to take care of themselves, may travel anywhere in this wide, wide world, alone and with safety. No harm can befall a woman who conducts herself in a ladylike manner, and with becoming reserve when in the company of men. However, if a girl has something Cleo-

patra-like in her and is inclined to flirt, she is sure to be paid in her own coin. Many famous women have journeyed alone, and of these, Harriet G. Hosmer, a sculptor, traveled alone amongst the Indians of the West, and met with courtesy and respect wherever she went. My first experience in traveling alone occurred several years ago, while I was visiting at Lake Geneva whither my maiden Aunt Janet had accompanied me to see the Yerkes' Observatory. At the end of our stay, Aunt returned home, while I went on alone to Rockford, Ill., to pay my first visit to my uncle and his wife who are both doctors. Aunt Janet was rather a timid, refined little woman, and before I got on the train, she kept advising me to keep my eyes open, not to get lost, to behave myself and keep out of mischief! I fear she never could quite realize, as my parents did, that I was no longer a little girl, and that my deafness did not prevent me from being able to take care of myself and of getting along in the world. With a smile, I promised my aunt that I "would be good," and then settled myself comfortably for the journey. It was some time before it dawned on me that I was all alone, and thrown on my own resources, but I realized that I could see and learn a great deal more by traveling independently.

Although the ticket-agent at Lake Geneva had assured me that the train went direct to Rockford, I found out that I would have to change cars, at Elgin, Ill., by going from one depot to another. The conductor was most courteous, and after helping me off the train at Elgin gave me directions as to how I could reach the other depot. I walked two blocks as directed, then began to wonder

which was East and which West. I never thought of consulting the sun, but I stopped a postman and explained my case, with the result, that after walking a short distance, I soon reached the depot, where, some time later, I took the train for Rockford. On this train, a fatherly looking man occupied the seat on my right, and for some reason or other he became interested in my inability to answer his questions as I could not read his lips on account of his thick, overhanging moustache. And so he conversed with me by paper, and his sympathy when he had discovered my deafness made me wonder, all the more so when he insisted on my acceptance of two large peaches, a fan and a newspaper. But for him and his inquiries as to the depot where I was to meet my uncle, I am afraid I must have gotten off at the wrong station in Rockford.

My next long trip was to St. Paul, Minn., whither I went as a newspaper correspondent to write up the convention of the National Association of the Deaf. Before boarding the train, I was careful to ascertain that "it went straight to St. Paul without a change of cars being necessary" and having been so convinced, I banished worry, and thoroughly enjoyed the beautiful scenery as seen from the car-windows. However, imagine my feelings when after an hour's ride, the conductor came, and taking up my satchel, said I would have to change cars! He kindly escorted me to the little station and explained that I should take the train that came along from the south, but alas! he left me in doubt as to what train he meant. Pretty soon a train

(Continued on page 109.)

RELIEF FOR SCHOOL CHILDREN.

Superintendent Barnard of the Seattle public schools has issued an order, authorized by the school board, that hereafter no pupil of the sixth and lower grades will be allowed to take books home for the evening study, and that the period which they will be kept in the school room each day shall not exceed three hours. This is a step in the right direction, and similar actions should be taken in other cities. The cramming pendulum has swung one way and stayed back without delay.

In San Francisco agitation is going on against the cramming process that obtains in the public schools, and the situation is graphically described by Ella Sexton, as follows:

I saw a boy, little boy
But ten (or scarcely more),
Come staggering home beneath a weight
Of text-books that he bore.
In school from nine to three he toiled,
From seven to nine with tears
He fagged at "home work" sleepily—
This boy of tender years.
"What do you learn, O little boy?"
He answered dolefully:
"Why, hist'ry word-analysis,
Advanced geography;
Physiology and language,
And art and music—well,
And physics and arithmetic—
Of course we read and spell."
"When do you play, O little boy,
Of years and text-books ten?"
"Bout half an hour, because I've got
To do my 'home work' then."
His head was large, his face was pale;
I wonder how the nation
(Whose hope was) could ever use
This slave of Education!

—The New Era.

YALE TEACHER OF THE DEAF.

Prof. Samuel Porter, a sketch of whose life is given in the November *Annals*, was at the time of his death the oldest graduate of Yale.

In this connection it is interesting to note that when he became a teacher in the American Asylum for the Deaf at Hartford he was associated with five other Yale graduates, Lewis Weld the principal, William W. Turner, afterwards principal, Luzerne Rae, founder and editor of the *Annals*, John D. Tyler, later principal of the Virginia Institution for the Deaf, and Collins Stone, who was successively principal of the Ohio and Hartford Schools for the Deaf.

The first nineteen hearing teachers in the American Asylum, as it was then called, including the founder Dr. T. H. Gallaudet, were Yale men. The office of Principal has been held by a Yale man down to the present. In this number besides those already mentioned are such well known names as Harvey P. Peet, principal of the New York Institution for the Deaf, David Ely Bartlett, F. A. P. Barnard, Jared A. Ayress, Henry B. Camp, and John R. Keep, author of a text book for the deaf.

Other Yale men who have been prominent in the work for the deaf are two sons of H. P. Peet, Isaac Lewis Peet, the successor of his father as principal of the New York Institution, and Dudley Peet; Edward C. Stone, son of Collins Stone, principal successively of the Wisconsin and Hartford schools, Dr. J. L. Noyes of Minnesota, Dr. Job Williams of Hartford, Benjamin Talbot of Iowa, Dr. G. O. Fay of Hartford, long at the head of the Ohio School, Charles W. Ely of Maryland and Dr. Charles R. Ely of the faculty of the Gallaudet College.

Doubtless other names might be added to this list.—*Md. Bulletin*.

AN INGENIOUS INVENTION.

U. G. Dunn, the mechanic, of Van Buren, Ark., has invented a turkey call which he is now making for the local trade.

It is made entirely of thin wood, the call being made by rubbing the point of the box-shaped call over another piece of wood. Although Mr. Dunn is a deaf-mute, he has no trouble gauging the tone of his invention by the vibration of the call felt as he holds it in his fingers. He expects to manufacture them and put them on the market.

Deaf Teachers of the Deaf.

HIRAM PHILLIPS.



FEW men can look back over so long a period of usefulness and signal success in their professions as Prof. Hiram Phillips of the Iowa school, who is now completing his 45th year of teaching the deaf.

Prof. Phillips belongs to that generation of deaf men educated in the early schools and remarkable for their attainments, and who preceded the advent of so many brilliant graduates from Gallaudet College, after that Institution was established.

But with his natural ability and alertness, coupled with his extensive reading, he has kept himself well abreast of the times and held his



PROF. HIRAM PHILLIPS.

own. Among his contemporaries, some of whom are still living, were Wing, of Illinois; Vail, of Indiana; Gilkey, of Missouri, and Grow of Maryland.

With some preparation, substituting in his *alma mater*, Prof. Phillips entered the profession a full fledged teacher by accepting a call to the Wisconsin School, at Delavan, in 1854, soon after that Institution was established, and during the regime of L. H. Jenkins. Here he remained for twenty-four years, teaching with great success. Then followed a few years of retirement from the work, devoted to printing and newspaper writing. In 1882 he resumed his old occupation, going to the Kansas School, where he taught five years, and then went to Iowa, where he is still teaching. His work has ranged thru all grades, but has been principally with advanced classes. During the greater part of his term of service in Iowa, he has taught History, Geography, and Natural Science in the Academic department. For fourteen years he was assistant editor of the *Hawkeye*, but lately, since the editorial staff of that paper has been increased in number, he has confined his writings chiefly to the exchange department. At present the First class is under his instruction.

Prof. Phillips was born at Linton Mills, Ohio, and is now in his sixty-ninth year, but has retained the vigor of both mind and body to a remarkable degree, and to see him at his favorite exercise of bowling, one would place him under fifty. The cut accompanying this sketch was made from a photograph taken five years ago and represents him very much as he is to day.

He holds the record for bowling at the Iowa school, with eleven "thirties" to his credit and the highest score for a single game with 243 pins.

Inflammation of the brain deprived him of his hearing in his eighth year, and in the fall of 1844 he entered the Ohio School at Columbus,

graduating in 1851. His teachers were H. N. Hubbel, H. S. Gillett and J. A. Cary.

There were no trades taught at that time, and the young graduate spent two years learning and working at the printer's trade in Columbus. Failing health compelled him to abandon this for a while and he began to learn the Daguerreotype art as it was then practised. But regaining health, he gave this up and returned to printing at which he continued until called to Wisconsin.

In 1861 he was married to Miss Celia U. Lord, of Youngstown, Ohio, a former classmate at Columbus. To them have been born five children—all boys. Four survive and are now grown to manhood, being successfully engaged in various occupations.

Modest and unassuming, Prof. Phillips has never sought national prominence among the deaf, nor taken that part in their affairs for which his abilities would naturally fit him. He has been content to win success in his chosen work, which he has accomplished in a marked degree. He enjoys the affection and gratitude of all those who have gone out from under his instruction, and the confidence and esteem of his associates. There is no sign of lagging zeal nor failing energy, and he shows promise of many years more of usefulness.

J. S. L.

WHERE WAS THE INTERPRETER.

According to the papers, Justice Conkling, sitting in his court at Hoboken, has been sadly perplexed by the trial of an action in which the parties were deaf and dumb. The suit was brought by Miss Sadie Zigler against Mrs. Mary Kealey for the recovery of a trunk, detained by the latter at her boarding-house. When the case was called on the two ladies came into court gesticulating in a violent manner, and the Judge in vain directed them to be quiet. "What is it all about?" he asked of the clerk. That official explained the particulars, and added, "They are all deaf and dumb, your Honour." The strangers waved their hands about, worked their fingers wildly, and said a thousand things with their eyes.

The Justice looked about helplessly. Then his glance fell upon a slate. He handed it to Mrs. Kealey. She took it eagerly. In a moment she had handed the slate back to the Court. He read: "She owes me a week's board."

Miss Zigler took the slate.

"That's a lie; I do not," wrote the young lady.

Then all the witnesses tried to get the slate at once. The pencil scratched at a furious rate. The Justice scratched his head.

"Adjournment for two weeks," he wrote on the slate. "Until I learn the deaf and dumb alphabet, he added in an aside.

RELATIVE TO PROCTOR'S.

General Manager J. Austin Fynes Makes an Interesting Statement Concerning the New York Theatrical Manager.

General Manager J. Austin Fynes, of F. F. Proctor's Enterprises, has sent out the following statement to the press of New York and vicinity: "There will be no change in Manager Proctor's amusement plans during the current year. The policy of presenting high class stock comedies and dramas, interpreted by evenly balanced and competent companies and with interpolated vaudeville stars, will be continued at Mr. Proctor's Fifth Avenue, Fifth-eight Street, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and at his Albany and Montreal theatres. "This season's results at all these houses have justified the wisdom of the present plan far beyond Mr. Proctor's anticipations. The coming months will witness the production of many of the latest Broadway successes by the Proctor's Stock Co., and in the scenic details there will be a much greater degree of elaborateness than has been attempted thus far. "Mr. Proctor's Twenty-third Street Theatre will still continue to give 'straight vaudeville' in continuous performance at low prices, while his newly opened Newark theatre, which has scored an immediate and substantial success, will also continue to present out-and-out vaudeville bills of the higher class. "The year which ended on Washington's Birthday has been an eventful one in lowpriced theatricals. Many things have happened to make history, so to speak, for the vaudeville world. But out of all the turmoil and all the bitterness of struggle and various complications, Mr. Proctor's enterprises have emerged unscathed. He has added to the number of his theatres; has enjoyed a phenomenally prosperous season; is contemplating a further extension of his circuit; is independent of any alliance with any other circuit, syndicate or association, and the books show that his various theatres during the past year have played to no fewer than 4,000,000 people—a pretty fair proportion of the American population."

Gallaudet College,

WASHINGTON, D. C.



ONE of the most important and enjoyable occasions of the collegiate year is the dance to the Foot-Ball team, and in consequence of the glorious record made by Gallaudet during the season 1901, nothing in the way of labor was spared in making the evening of Feb. 7th., the date of the annual dance, an unparalleled event. The committee, Mr. Clark, '02, Chairman; Messrs. Foreman, '03, Roberts, '04, Stevens, '05, and Burgher, I. C. brought their skill together in getting up a most interesting programme and providing for the entertaining of the guests. The Programme was:—

- Grand March.....The Conquerors.
1. Waltz.....Fleeting Days
2. Two-step.....Foxy Quille
3. Waltz.....When Knighthood was in Flower
4. Two-step.....Varsity Girl
5. Waltz.....Valse Bleu
6. Two-step.....Mit Eichenlaub und Schweren
7. Waltz.....The Dawn of Love

INTERMISSION.

- March.....El Capitan
8. Two-step.....Dolly Varden
9. Waltz.....Miguelita
10. Two-step.....Creole Belles
11. Waltz.....Janice Meredith
12. Waltz.....Flora dora
13. Two-step.....Wedding of Ruben and the Maid
14. Waltz.....Runaway Girl

Music for the occasion was furnished by Misses Peet and Fay, Mrs. Hotchkiss, Prof. Day, and Dr. Gallaudet. The chapel was used as the drawing-room and there games were arranged for the entertainment of those who did not participate in dancing. All present did what was in their power to honor the worthy knights with a successful closing event of foot-ball, and it was this motive that prompted Dr. Gallaudet, upon entering the hall and finding all having a royal time, to descend from his high seat as college president and assume that of a musician at a ball. He not only played for the last set on the programme but also for two extra sets. The dancing hall was artistically decorated with Buff and Blue flags, bunting, etc., while dangling from the chandelier in the center of the hall was the familiar old "pig skin" that had been tossed and punted in many a contest, as its appearance evinced.

While foot-ball is a thing of the past and baseball practice already on, it will not be out of place to say a few more words before dropping the subject.

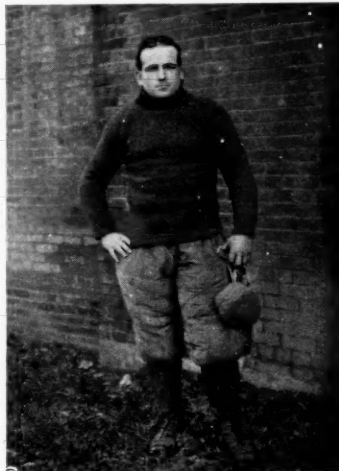
Many persons, even schools, are against foot-ball on account of the roughness of the game. It is rough, but an inquiry into the past year's work at Gallaudet shows that not a single bone was broken and but one player so badly hurt as to lose his position on the team. During the season Gallaudet played some of the strongest teams and the fact that none were seriously injured proves that it is still a manly sport. We give herewith a picture of Capt. Waters, who has played on the team during his entire college course, and who has captained Gallaudet through two of her most successful seasons, without ever having a bone fractured or broken. In all his career as a player he received but one injury and that was a slight twist of an ankle.

On the evening of the 8th ultimo, Dr. Fay lectured on "Slavery in the U. S. from 1820-1850." Last year he spoke on the same subject up to 1820, and will continue the subject in his next lecture. After the lecture the O. W. L. S. celebrated the tenth anniversary of that society, all to themselves, with a progressive Domino party.

Among the many men of fame born in the month that has just passed us is our president, and he is always remembered by the seniors, who he teaches during that month. The class of 1902 presented him with a bouquet of carnations of the class colors—crimson and white.

Prof. Draper spoke to the student-body on "Geological and Coast Survey on the evening of the 21st.

The Gallaudet basket-ball team has played two games with the National Seminary of Forest Glen and were defeated on both occasions, although the score was close and the game stubbornly contested. The last game was played in the "gym" on March 1st, and was witnessed by a large crowd—but the boys were not "in it." The score was 10 to 12 against the co-eds. The young ladies from the Seminary remained here until night as the guests of the co-eds to witness the Gymnastic exhibition given by the students. They were some thirty of them and they were ushered into the students' dining room at supper time. The students gave a rah, rah, rah, Forest Glen, and the fair visitors returned the greeting with a rah, rah, rah, Gallaudet. So pleased were they with their treatment and the exhibition that they bought a lot of tickets for the dramatic play which comes off on the 8th.



CAPT. WATERS, OF THE GALLAUDET COLLEGE FOOT-BALL TEAM.

The senior class has chosen Clark, of Utah; Painter, of Pennsylvania, Northern, of Kentucky; and Steidmann, of Missouri, to give the class debate and they are preparing it for the evening of the 14th.

The co-eds celebrated the birthday "The Father of his Country" in a very unique yet pleasant way. The three upper classes were for the time men who were to give a shirt-waist dance choosing partners from the lower classes. The programme was as follows:—

- Virginia Reel.....George Washington
Waltz.....Marquis LaFayette
Dutch Waltz.....Rip Van Winkle
Two-step.....Thomas Jefferson
English Waltz.....Lord Cornwallis
Quadrille.....Patrick Henry
Two-step.....Alexander Hamilton
War Dance.....Tecumseh
Waltz.....Benjamin Franklin
Minuet.....Martha Washington

Cake Walk,

Refreshments were served.

The Kappa Gamma Fraternity has amended the by-laws and now any alumnus who graduated before the year 1901 can become a member of the society under the same conditions as a new student, and will remain a member so long as his fees are paid.

The visit of Prince Henry of Prussia to Washington took many students down town on the 24th to get a glimpse of the distinguished gentleman, and many were successful, not only in seeing him, but also in saluting him and receiving one in return. He created more than usual interest among the students since he has a son that is traveling through life in the same boat as we—that of deafness. Dr. Gallaudet advanced an invitation to the Prince to visit the only college in the world for the Deaf, but of course, his time in Washington was too limited.

The students gave their annual gymnastic exhibition on March 1st and it was witnessed by

a full house. It was on the same plan as those of former years with the addition of a clown and a farmer. Pfunder, '05, and Strong, '02, impersonated these and created much laughter. The programme consisted of:—Free Movement Drill by Introductory class; Horizontal Bar; Vaulting Horse; Dumbell Drill by Freshmen and Sophomore Classes, tumbling. Bar-Bell Drill by Junior and Senior Classes, Parallel Bars, Horse Vaulting (long), and Scientific Boxing, all of which were well presented.

The Saturday Night Dramatic Club will present its last play for the season, "Pot Pourri," on March 8th. From the present indications it will be a success and net a snug sum of cash for the Athletic association.

We have three months and more of grind this year yet, but already the members of the graduating class are looking out on the sea of life searching for a direction in which to paddle their own canoes. Andree has already come to a conclusion and will enter Georgia Technical School and coach the Foot-ball team of that institution. The other members have not decided what course they will take but several will probably pursue special courses in other schools.

E. C. WYAND.

EDUCATION IN INDIA.

We have received a long, interesting communication from one of the teachers of the Calcutta school, of which Mr. Banerji is principal, in which the writer says the school is gradually improving. At present there is an enrollment of thirty-one children, which number is expected to be increased soon. The work is hindered by a lack of pupils, but mostly by the ignorance of the people about the ability of the deaf to learn to read and write; whether learning anything will tend to improve their mental faculties, or, that being educated will enable them to earn their livelihood. The people are under the impression that the deaf have no talent to learn. Our correspondent writes: "We must try to root out this impression, but how can it be done? I think the only means to effect it is to set before our countrymen the vivid example of the admirable lives of those deaf and dumb persons in America who have made improvement in this life."

It may be a good idea for Principal Banerji and his associates to make an effort to persuade the government to send a prominent native educator to inspect our schools, who, after being enlightened, will no doubt exert a great and beneficent influence upon his return.

These are peculiar difficulties under which our friends in Calcutta are laboring, and they have our cordial sympathy and best wishes.—*Deaf World.*

BANKER HOWARD'S PRIDE.



JULIUS D. HOWARD, JR.

"Here vibrates a winsome babe, little mortal destined maybe, to be great some day. But at present, he's so little, just the merest jet and tittle, frolicsome and gay."

Mr. A. Lincoln Fechheimer has added another to his already unusual list of achievements. Deaf from birth, he began his education at Clarke School, prepared for college and won his degree from Columbia University at an earlier age than the average student. Last April he passed the entrance examinations to the Ecole des Beaux Arts and is now a regular student at that seat of learning. He has a mind of superior quality and no doubt the world will hear much more of his career.—*Optic.*

The Kinetoscope

AND NEW YORK NOTES

EDITED BY ALEXANDER L. PACH.



HAVE been watching, with a great deal of interest, to see how general would be the acceptance Mr. McDermid's excellent suggestion in regard to the adoption of a uniform moving picture machine by Institutions, and then exchanging films. Only two or three papers have taken the subject up, and it may have to lay over until the next Convention, but then it ought to be taken up, and pushed with vigor. There is a great deal of merit in the scheme, and the result would be most gratifying all around, and at a minimum of expense.

Mr. Maynard announces that he has withdrawn his offer to help the Peet fund and the Gallaudet Home. It should never have been made. Public movements on this order should be made by proper authorities, and the result of personal booms, this basking in the shadow of greatness at the expense of other people, is a thing the public in general will not stand for.

I see the statement made that a young man in Albany is the only deaf member of the B. P. G. Elks. This is an error, for Messrs. Fox, Hodgson and the writer have been regular members the past ten years. Another guess coming to some body.

The *Mt. Airy World*, in a recent issue, under the heading "Among our Graduates," has a notice concerning Rev. Thomas Gallaudet. This is our first intimation that the good Doctor was educated there.

The *New Era* heads an article:

MRS. REV. READ SURPRISED.

Readers of such headings are usually surprised that such a conservative and well edited paper as the *New Era* should speak of a Minister's wife in this manner, unless the lady is a clergyman. Mrs. George Dewey is the wife of Admiral Dewey, but she is not Mrs. Admiral Dewey by a long shot, and when spoken of in that way is just as much out of place as Mrs. Professor, Mrs. Superintendent, Mrs. Engineer, and Mrs. Nightwatchman. They all belong in the same category. Say superintendent and Mrs. Johnson, but refrain from Mr. and Mrs. Superintendent Johnson.

Now that the *Deaf World* and the *Deaf Mutes' Register* have abandoned the New York news field, the *Journal* is alone, and if it had the men who formerly covered the work for the two papers mentioned, there might be a page of interesting New York news every week.

Isn't it queer that the men who managed to get through college, and get their degrees, have much less to say of their college experiences and reminiscences than the young fellows who get half-way through college and then retire, by permission, and acquiescence of the Faculty? It's an odd fact, but if you will notice, you will find it's a fact.

One of our papers gives an interesting sketch of one of our deaf young men, and most of the statements are on the order that one leaves for his biographer to record, but does not pain an unoffending world with them while he is still in the flesh.

One of our exchanges sneers at the results of Marconi's work, and puts it in the same category as the Akoulallion. Oh, if we only had as bright hopes from Mr. Hutchinson's inventions as the hearing world has in Marconi, we would be all right, all right.

Some question has been raised as to Mr. Hutchinson's sincerity and belief in the efficacy of his machine. There should not be any. Mr. Hutchinson was sincerity itself. He believed what many deaf people told him, and it's a surprising fact that many of us who are deaf were fooled by what they experienced. I had intelligent deaf people tell me that they heard, where they only felt the vibrations, and these vibrations needed no machine to bring them about. Such a great number of the deaf are unable to distinguish between hearing and feeling that they were the means of deceiving the inventor, and some of our expert teachers, hearing ones, who stood by were fooled, too. Yell at a deaf man through a megaphone, at close range, and the chances are nine times in ten that he will say he heard, but the fact is that if he is deaf he will not have heard the megaphone, nor a sound intensified ten thousand times in volume.

One hearing instructor of years and years of experience told me just before I tried the Akoulallion the first time, that I need not expect to understand what I heard—that I had been deaf so long I would not be able to recognize sounds at first. I think he was sincere, too, but I am sure he was wrong. Unfortunately there does not seem to be any remote prospect of being able to put the matter to a test.

Brooklyn Borough, N. Y.

IS it injurious to the health, of at least the ladies, to attend too frequently social entertainments? We should think it is. While they may be possessed of perfect health and fine constitutions, sooner or later they must succumb to the strain of irregular hours and all sorts of weather. Take, for instance, the case of one of our best known ladies, who was of a very social and fun-loving disposition, and often at the head, when it came to a party, etc.

We do not wish to pose as an old foggy whose days of enjoyment are over. To be sure, it is a pleasure to attend a party, but if the weather is inclement have a care, ladies, unless you can remain all night at your friend's house, for there is the disagreeable part after the party is over.

At the last regular meeting of our Guild, held on the evening of February 6th, the resignation of the lately elected Treasurer, Samuel Brown, was accepted, as he is again on the sick list and under treatment at the New York Hospital. This is the second time he has been so unfortunate as to be compelled to seek admission during the last year and a half.

After the president had vainly tried to gain the consent of some member to accept the nomination to that office, on motion of a member it was deemed advisable to appoint a committee of three to name two candidates for the office. But as one of those named respectfully declined, on account of business obligations, and the other was already serving as both Recording and Corresponding Secretary, your scribe was unanimously elected to the office, and though he had no craving for the position, he accepted in the Guild's interests.

On motion of Mr. X., that a certain member be disciplined for having made remarks through the *Journal* reflecting on his, Mr. X., command of the English language, in the capacity of Corresponding Secretary, which was tendered to him temporarily on the resignation of the regular Corresponding Secretary last November, this member, Mr. Y., took the platform, and started in with what might have become a lengthy discussion. Mr. X. again took offense and the president objected to further discussion. Mr. X. is quick to take offense at any remarks reflecting on his command of English, as it is spoken, though it is true his grammar is faulty. But for any one to parade his shortcomings before the public through the deaf Press, we do not deem wise.

The difficulty was finally adjusted by a member requesting Mr. Y. to make his excuses, in the interests of peace and good feeling to Mr. X., which he did with good grace. A friendly grip of the hand bridged over the late difficulties between the two.

Upon vote it was decided to tender the sexton

of St. Marks hereafter a dollar per month for his services during the Guild's meetings.

On the evening of Saturday, February 8th, a number of the gentlemen friends of Mr. George Lindemann, invaded his home by invitation, to celebrate the twentieth anniversary of his landing in New York, and choosing America as the land of his adoption. At 10 P.M. our host invited his guests to be seated at a long table, loaded with the choicest of cold viands, most of which were imported from the fatherland, to which the guests did ample justice. Mr. Theodore Froehlich occupied the seat of honor, at the right of mine host, and we soon knew the reason why when Mr. Lindemann in a neat speech explained that to Mr. F. he owed a debt of gratitude. On his first landing in New York, sick and a stranger in a strange land, Mr. F. had befriended him, and secured his admission to a hospital, where he received skilled medical attention. Mr. F. replied that he appreciated the kindness of mine host in remembering the past, but that he did only what he considered his duty to fellow man.

Speeches were then in order by several of the company, some were humorous and some complimentary to our brothers across the briny deep, in the land where Rhine wine flows.

After the feast, the guests quenched their thirst from the flowing bowl of punch, and enjoyed the choice bananas that were freely given.

At 1 P.M. when the guests bade our host good bye, *Auf Wiedersehen*, and good wishes for the future and thanks to Mr. and Mrs. Conzelman with whom Mr. Lindemann boards, also to Sadie Lounsbury, for assisting to make the affair an enjoyable one.

With Rev. Gallaudet on the road to recovery from his recent illness, and Rev. Chamberlain employed elsewhere, we are surprised that such an important field for church work as Brooklyn Borough is left uncovered by a regularly ordained minister. As on Sunday, the 9th, also the 15th of February, lay reader William Gilbert occupied the pulpit at St. Marks, Mr. Chester Q. Mann was expected on the 15th, but unlooked for circumstances must have prevented his putting in an appearance.

With lay reader Samuel Brown in poor health, appearances probably indicate that Mr. Mann may be transferred to our Borough in the near future.

Mr. John H. Storms has made Brooklyn his home for the last five years, but only lately associated with the deaf of our Borough. He came from Park Ridge, N. J., where he has a farm, left him to his fathers death.

He has been twice married, and in each case chose a lady who can hear and speak. Several children have blessed both his matrimonial ventures, and in this instance the supposition that unhappiness and woe follow the union of the deaf with those who can hear, has been an exception, as a wife who can hear and speak seem to have had a refining influence on Mr. Storms. Though well advanced in years, he is a fine looking gentleman, and any one would doubt that he is afflicted as we are, judging from his appearance and quiet manners.

In his conversation in signs and the alphabet, he does not give way to facial expressions so common among the majority of the deaf.

He was educated at the New York Institution in the old days when located on 50th street under Harvey Prindle Peet.

By occupation, he is a carpenter in the sash and blind line, and states if he cannot obtain employment soon, he may move back to Park Ridge, N. J., though it is a lonely place for a deaf man. We would regret to lose him.

Miss Nellie Butler, of Syracuse, is the latest addition to our silent circle, and may probably make this Borough her permanent home. She is said to reside with Mrs. Alice Turner.

On Sunday, February 23d, Mr. John Kaiser, of Gallaudet College, conducted services at St. Marks. We understand he is studying for the ministry.

He could not chose a better field as his future vocation. His signs are graceful and pleasing to his congregation.

LEO GREIS.

181 Adelphi St.

From The Troy Letter Box.



THE other week, I perused a book, entitled "In the Palace of the King," by the pen of F. Marion Crawford. It is an English translation of the Spanish book which relates a love story of Old Madrid during the reign of King Philip II. This work, delightfully and vividly described, is full of human interest, and appeals to the sympathetic heart of the reader towards Inez De Mendoza, the lady of the Court, who "was quite blind, with no memory of light, though she had been born seeing as other children," and whose sight had been destroyed by scarlet fever.

For the sake of argument, I quote therefrom the following lines touching upon the comparison between the deaf and the blind in their respective qualities:

"The deaf reason little or ill, and are very suspicious; the blind, on the contrary, are keen, thoughtful, and ingenious, and are distrustful of themselves rather than of others."

It may be true in exceptional cases, but ordinarily it is not so. The deaf are sometimes prone to suspicion, because they are put in a difficult and troublesome position, by their inability to hear, to justify their suspicion, or to judge themselves or others. The blind are sometimes led into a blind belief, whether their suspicion be right or not.

But the old adage "Actions speak louder than words," is verified by universal observation. However, the deaf are capable of better judging and proving the actions and the words, whether they be true or false, than the blind are.

The ignorant classes may vent their suspicious feelings, because they cannot understand the distinction between right and wrong, but the educated always, as a rule, have a clear view of an invariable standard of right and wrong. Education emancipates the mind from diffidence and prejudice. Ignorance is a criminal perversion of reason.

Have the deaf no capacity for thought? No, certainly, but, on the contrary, they talk with their own minds, think and act for themselves, and know what they are capable of doing. A necessity for life and a desire for knowledge naturally lead them to accommodate themselves into their modes of thinking and acting. The blind feel as if they live without plan and without object, but the deaf are grit for action and have object in view.

P. Browne says: "We have no other faculties of perceiving or knowing anything divine or human, but by our five senses and our reason." I think he is mistaken in his views. Are the deaf or the blind devoid of their reason because they lack their sense of hearing or seeing? Nay, verily. Will not the acquirement of a good education be an abundant compensation for their little deficiency of deafness or blindness? Yes, indeed, Education is really one thing which can be used as a reasonable service for all purposes. It appeals directly to the understanding of all things, divine or human.

Certainly, whatever be man's infirmities, or deficiencies, he cannot but be a happier man, by possessing an intelligent and rational mind.

I was in receipt of the copy of the *Arkansas Optic*, dated March 1st, which contained several interesting papers read by the members of the Faculty. Remembering the fact that I had the pleasure of meeting Miss Ruth P. Stephan, Principal Speech teacher, at Buffalo, N. Y., last summer, my attention was drawn to her article on "Words and their meaning to the Deaf," which was interestingly written, showing no mistake that she is a painstaking teacher. Her description relative to "the use of words *too*, *two* and *to*, three little words so different in their spelling and meaning and yet so similar in their sound and lip formation," quite amused me, and it re-

minds me of a story I heard of about a negro butler who was employed to announce the names of the visitors at a social reception in Washington and was also instructed to be particular to get the names correctly and call them out distinctly. He had been getting along well, until Mrs. Foote, the wife of the Congressman from Vermont arrived. Then the butler announced in loud distinct tones: "Mrs. Foot and the Misses Feet."

Speaking of "Teddy, Jr.'s" recent recovery from pneumonia, I had a similar attack at school, which almost resulted in my exit through St. Peter's gates, or perhaps elsewhere. But, however, it was my determination to live yet a little longer and enjoy a little more of earthly life. When I was hot and thirsty in my high fever, the temperature rising to 105, I called for water, or rather demanded it, but the nurse wouldn't let me have it, as per doctor's orders. As soon as she was away, I jumped out of my bed, despite my weak legs which could hardly carry my body, and went stealthily to the lavatory where I drank water by mouth from the faucet, (there was no cup in sight) as much as I could till my thirst was relieved, and then returned to my bed and went to sleep peacefully, without any idea of my struggle between life and death. Later in the day, the doctor showed up and was surprised to note the better change in my condition. And I believe it is what you may call a rash act on my part that saved my life.

Here is a magazine announcement clipped from the *Troy Daily Press*:

Helen Keller, the remarkable deaf, dumb and blind girl, who has not only learned to talk, but enjoys every privilege of those who hear and see, has just finished writing with her own hands the story of her remarkable life for the *Ladies' Home Journal*. In this she describes her first awakening to the realization of life and the world, and all that both contain; her first impressions and feelings and emotions, and the first rays of understanding that came to her. From that point she tells of the unfolding of her mental and physical powers, how she learned to think and act, how she received instruction, and finally became capable of acquiring an education which places her among the best educated women of her age in the world to-day. It is a wonderful story, wonderfully told. It will begin in the April number of the *Journal*.

Be sure and get a copy of the above, together with that of this number. No library can be complete without these.

Everybody's Magazine for March contains an interesting article, pp. 289-93, written by Eugene P. Lyde, Jr., about "The Loud-talking Telephone, and its Marvellous Possibilities for the Deaf." M. Dussaud, a French scientist, invented an apparatus, called the Microphonograph, which is designed for the education of deaf-mutes. As a result of this successful invention, he "has been called a benefactor by men who make the betterment of deaf-mutes a life's work." The author's description of this instrument as given in his article seems to impress me that it is something similar to the Hutchinson akoulalion in construction and workings, as the following extract explains itself:

"This instrument really teaches speech, reawakens the unexercised organs, and shows them how to perform the functions intended of them. Thus the organs themselves are in one sense rebuilt, since the performing of the function makes the organ."

This article containing four and half pages is worthy of a careful perusal. The Superintendents of schools for the Deaf should order a copy of same.

The telegraph item of recent date says:

"John Kelly of Baltimore was suddenly stricken dumb while cursing and blaspheming."

It serves him right.

George Kihm, the former first baseman of the Troy team, who has been playing in the California League through the winter, has signed to play with Indianapolis.

An Easter greeting to you and all.

CLARENCE A. BOXLEY.

The Owl Column

"Sign Method" Schools.

BOTH the *Mount Airy World* and the *Minnesota Companion* take exception to the statement made by Professor Hall that: "the 'sign-method' is not employed in any reputable school for the deaf in America," and both lay particular stress on the fact that, as many schools employ the sign language in education, and even find it a valuable auxiliary, there can be absolutely no reason why these schools should have the title "Sign Method Schools" prefixed to them. As in the teaching of pupils by lip-reading, the gestures of the mouth are simply signs for words, and as such are understood, it would seem that Prof. Hall's statement should read instead: "The 'sign-method' is employed in all reputable Schools for the Deaf in America."

Why, be these Signs the growth of God, who dare, Blaspheme their Usefulness as a snare?
A Blessing, we should use them, should we not?
And if a Curse, why then, Who put them there?

The Language that can, with Logic absolute,
Safely unite the thousands of the Deaf and Mute,
The sovereign friend that in a thrice
Can everlasting Speech into Signs transmute.

Homes for the Aged.

THERE are three Homes for the Aged and Infirm Deaf in the State—one in New York, one in Ohio, and one in Pennsylvania. The deaf in these states are most loyal and painstaking in looking after the comfort and maintenance of their respective Homes. In New York the deaf have very little voice in the management of the Gallaudet Home, the endowment fund of which has reached quite a figure, as will be seen by the annual reports of the Church Mission. This Society very recently was awarded the munificent sum of \$10,000 by the will of the late William F. Cochran. The history of the New York Home is revolving itself into a duplicate of the history of St. Ann's. To be forewarned is to be forearmed. In Ohio and Pennsylvania the deaf have complete charge of their Homes for the Aged, and it does the heart good to watch the progress that is being made by these two latter Homes. Can the deaf of New York ever expect to have the same degree of control over their Home for the Aged, as is vested in the Boards of Managers of the Ohio and Pennsylvania Homes?

Criticism, Justified and Unjustified.

HARDLY a week, or a month for that, passes without picking up newspapers published in the interest of the deaf, which we style "members of the Little Paper Family," without here and there noting, with no little surprise, the amount of space given up to criticism, in some cases honest and well pointed, but in the majority of cases dishonest and unjustifiable, and merely the views of a single individual, and which means are resorted to in a vain attempt to foster petty jealousies on a patient public. As such criticism can do no harm, the writer is most often passed on as irresponsible, and hence continues to get the cold shoulder wherever he goes in circulating among the deaf. When criticism is honest and justified, the deaf are always most gracious and ready to bow to the reproach as a means of self-improvement. In one way or another they desire and strive for self-improvement. Yet, when criticism is dishonest and uncalled for, the deaf are quick to resent the intrusion on their liberty of thought and action, and generally call down the writer's mountain, which was really only a mole's hill.

R. E. MAYNARD.

Subscribe for THE SILENT WORKER.

Silent Worker

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JOHN P. WALKER, M.A., Editor.
GEORGE S. PORTER, Publisher.

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THE SILENT WORKER, Trenton, N. J.

THE very excellent plates made in our half-tone department for use in this month's issue have been well-nigh ruined by the use of defective-resist in the etching process.

THE newspaper or periodical that is rolled tightly for mailing has to be a pretty good one to be worth the trouble of unwrapping.

A COTEMPORARY, published in one of our schools for the deaf, contains, in its last issue, seven excellent articles, beside the locals and editorial matter, all contributed by teachers and officers.

The Mentor THE exchange that comes to us every month from far-off Malone holds a place among papers for the deaf somewhat unique. Like the *Teacher's World* it aims to furnish, in most of its columns, material for school-room use, and a glimpse at the February issue will show just how well it succeeds in this. The lesson on February is a good example of the suggestion it makes to teachers, and for real down class-work there is scarce a publication from any school for the deaf that will compare to it.

In His Name WE step down from our exalted position as scissor-wielder-in-chief, during April, and turn our shears and paste-pot over to the Hon. Charles Kerney. Mr. Kerney comes to the work well equipped and with a determination to make the coming number the greatest thing for five cents that ever happened. Of course if he does this the fives will come and with the accumulation of fives Mr. Kerney proposes to get surgical attention for a young western man, bereft of both hearing and sight, that, it is thought, may restore to him the use of his eyes. It is possible that the actual surgical work may be procured gratuitously, but there are the matter of board, car-fares, and incidentals

THE SILENT WORKER.

to be provided for, and it is hoped that the receipts from the additional copies next month will be sufficient for the purposes. We will guarantee Mr. Kerney that our children will take a hundred copies and we wish him good luck in his most laudable effort.

The Chair of Agriculture It is greatly to be regretted that Agriculture must, as a rule, be excluded from the curriculum in schools for the deaf. At Fanwood there is a most excellent course in horticulture, and at two or three other institutions there are meagre attempts to give the children a knowledge of farming, but, generally, pupils go out into the affairs of life with little more than the thought that land is something to play croquet, tennis, or base-ball on. In spite of this, a vastly larger proportion of our graduates take up farming than any other occupation, and in most cases where they do they pursue it with gratifying success. Deafness is less of a handicap in it than in almost any other work and, while the labor is hard and the worry not a little, there are compensations that make it, on the whole, a most excellent occupation, one that is commending itself more and more to the pupils who are leaving our schools. Its value has always been recognized, but the unfortunate circumstance in regard to it has been that at the season when farming is done and when instruction would naturally be given in it our pupils have been at their homes and apart from our instruction. We wish those who are about taking it up all success, but just how this success may be attained under present conditions has always been to us a poser.

Cui Bono THERE is a lot of legislation, now-a-days. Some people, in pondering over the mass that coaches and fours have been driven through, have concluded that there is much too much, and legislators themselves, feeling that one winter out of two is sufficient for the making of rules for the government of their constituents, have, in a number of states, decided upon biennial sessions. It is an aphorism of undoubted truth that people who are governed least are governed best, and if the session were in most states once a decade, it would probably entail little suffering upon the public at large. As a sample of how far legislators have to go out of their way, at times, to make business, we may instance the bill, about to be brought before the Legislature of a neighboring state, providing that all deaf children in that state shall be taught by the German Method. It is, to say the least, a bit ridiculous for laymen to try to dictate to those who had spent a lifetime in a profession just how they shall practice that profession. Aside from this, the "German Method" is a somewhat vague thing that would include pretty much all kinds of instruction. Judging from the condition of the deaf in our land, would not the "American Method" be good enough, or, better yet, should not the whole matter be left in the hands of those "learned in the profession." We would as soon expect to see the robin confined by statutory enactment to the carolling of its glad lays upon the lowermost branches of ham trees growing only on peninsulas as to find conscientious teachers of the deaf governed by rules laid down by men who never had a day's experience with the deaf.

Who are "the Fittest?" ONE DR. BENNETT, in a recent lecture, at Leicester, England, upon "The Survival of the Unfit," classes the deaf as among the unfit, and appears to entertain the judgment that it might be better to adopt measures looking towards a doing away with the species, rather than giving them the extreme attention and care that is now theirs. He gives it as his opinion that the deaf are not increasing in proportion to the general population, but at a much more rapid rate, and appears to regard this as a menace to the future of society. Among other things he says that infectious diseases attack the deaf quite as much as the hearing, when the conditions are the same, but these children are put into institutions and fed and clothed and sheltered in better manner than the average healthy child is treated and this he gives as the reason for their increasing more rapidly than hearing children. It is an undoubted fact that the deaf children get all of this attention. Why should they not? Is it not the idea of the school that it should give to them the very best care of all kinds, and in doing this is it not simply carrying out the whole aim of the work. Dr. Bennett argues upon the premises that the deaf are not of "the fittest," a premise wholly without warrant. If the deaf were less good, less thrifty, less law-abiding, less honest, or less fit, in any way, than those who hear, we might be tempted to look askance at his figures, but statistics do not show such to be the case, and until they do we may regard with complacency the circumstance that the physical condition of the deaf children is kept at its best in American schools for the deaf.

Again the Fire-fiend. TO THE already list of institutions for the deaf destroyed by fire, the Mississippi School has this month been added. Defective electrical wiring was the cause and the destruction seems to have been complete, the only cause for felicitation in the matter being the circumstance that there was no loss of life. Dr. Dobyns had been earnestly at work in the state since 1881, and had evolved a school the best possible under existing conditions. His limitations were great, it is true, owing to these conditions, and it has been his effort for years to secure for his work buildings that would be adequate. The interruption of the work and the pecuniary loss are to be deplored, but in that it will result in new and well-adapted structures, there is perhaps no great cause after all for regret. The inception of the work of educating the deaf in Mississippi was in the winter of 1856, when Assemblyman E. R. Burt, presented and had passed a bill for the establishment of a school. During the following summer the school was opened with Mr. J. A. Gazley as principal. During the Civil War the school was closed, remaining closed until 1869. The present site was purchased in 1871, and the present school opened with Dr. Carter at its head. Dr. Carter was succeeded in 1879 by Mr. Talbot, who after a brief incumbency gave place to Mr. Dobyns who for twenty years has been the honored head of the work in the state. Mr. Dobyns is an untiring worker, and to him the loss of his school will be but an incentive to greater effort and the precursor of better things. From the ashes of the old buildings there will doubtless arise a new modern school, and one that will be a credit to Mr. Dobyns and the great commonwealth he represents.

School and City.

Visitors have been quite numerous the past month.

Nature Study excursions will be resumed in the near future.

The boys got out their balls and bats on the first of the month.

We are all sorry to see Mary go. Her cooking has been superb.

Lee's splendid History of New Jersey has just found a place in our Library.

Two of our teachers have been obliged to take a rest by order of their doctors.

The proudest of all days is the one upon which a letter or a box from home arrives.

We are hoping for a visit from our new Governor before we close for the summer.

In spite of the very inclement weather of the past month, our hospital continues empty.

Mr. Albert B. Sloer, an artist living in this city, honored the school with a visit on the 10th inst.

George Wainwright, Charles Schlipp, and Wesley Breese make a trio of printers that it is hard to beat.

Charley Jones is an enthusiastic wheelman. He says, however, the roads are "terrible bad" yet.

Mr. Goelitz, who holds an excellent position with the Trenton lock-works, called Sunday afternoon.

Jennie Schweizer has surprised her teachers more than once during the past week by her proficiency in arithmetic.

Several new pictures have been purchased during the month, and Mr. Borden and his boys are rapidly getting frames on them.

Eighteen half-tones in last month's issue, all fairly good, a showing by our half-tone section that they may well be proud of.

Mr. Mercer Myers has been promoted to the position of head mailing clerk in the factory of the Fairbanks Scale Works in New York.

Etta Steidle and Sadie Penrose each have a pretty piece of embroidery under way, and the consequence is few idle moments for either now.

We wonder if our old oriole that got caught in her nest last year and that we had to liberate will return and spend the summer with us again.

Our already fine collection of pictures has been increased during the month by a splendid portfolio of engravings, a gift from the Rev. Dr. McFaul.

Theodore Eggert has just returned from a visit to his sister in Glassboro. He reports that spring is on its way thereabouts, and that he had "a fine time."

The Committee has already taken under consideration a new top-mast for our flag-pole, and it will not be long ere Old Glory will be flung to the breeze again.

The pupils, determined that their lawns shall be at least as fine as last year, are scrupulously obeying Mr. Walker's injunction to confine their games to the lower grounds.

Our lawns are already full of robins, and we believe them to be very same ones that were with us last year, for their antics and the places they frequent are exactly the same.

We were surprised to see Gussie Matzart on the 12th inst. Whenever he gets a day off, he generally puts that day in by visiting the school. He has a good place in New York.

At the last re-union held on the 22d, there was a little performance given under the direction of Charley Schlipp, that was very funny.

Nellie Tice is the newest arrival. She came on the 18th, and was assigned a place in the kindergarten where she already seems quite at home.

There was never a happier lot of beginners than Everett Dun, Dawes Sutton, Benjamin Abraham, Michael Grod, Clarence Spencer, Rosie Weckerley, Bertha Flemming and Nellie Tice.

Theodore Eggert received a call from Rev. H. Hein, of Jersey City, on the 6th inst., who made a tour of the school and expressed himself as being very much pleased with what he saw.

Harriet Alexander confided to her intimates away back in September, that next Summer she would go home. A perennial smile has been hers ever since, in bright anticipation.

The tots took their first long walk on Sunday. They were delighted with every thing they saw, and the big banana and stick of candy they got on their way added no little to their enjoyment.

Dr. Allen, a member of our Board, was a visitor one day last month. He spent some time inspecting the work done in the various departments, and appeared to be greatly pleased with what he saw.

Mr. Henry, Emma Jacobs, Lillie Shaw, Reno Bice and Zazel Brugler accompanied the Superintendent on an errand to the State House the other day and had an opportunity of seeing both houses in session.

The competition between the girls in their chapel examinations upon the talks given there is very keen, and the losers find it harder each day to pocket the loss. The boys are up to the present time somewhat in the lead.

Every part of the house shows excellent care this year, indicating that our boys and girls fully appreciate their duties as custodians of the State's property, to say nothing of the pride they take in their surroundings.

Parents all noted the fact that there was to be no holiday at Easter and not a single child was taken home at that time. Such co-operation cannot fail to be beneficial to the school, and our Supt. and officers appreciate greatly the sentiment on the part of fathers and mothers.

Arthur Smith and Frank Mesick have entertained the pupils occasionally with their magic lantern pictures and we opine that the pupils get as much fun and enjoyment from the little funny pictures when thrown on the screen as they do from the larger apparatus owned by the school.

The *State Gazette*, issue of March 10th, contained a resume of the Report of our school for the past year. It says the school is very much overcrowded. This is a fact that cannot be disputed, and it is to be deplored that a state so well off in resources as New Jersey, should be so far behind other states in the care of its deaf charges.

March came in like a lamb this year. It fell on Saturday. Superintendent Walker had all the boys assist him in removing the broken limbs and the broken flag-staff which strewn the grounds. It was a big job but the boys thought it was fun. They had the horse cart in service and before night the grounds were pretty well cleared up. Mr. Newcomb has since followed up the good work and now he has every thing in apple-pie order.

Mr. McLaughlin is not only a most careful engineer, fireman, and mechanic, but is "full of good" works in many other ways. On Saturday he took a little party consisting of Charles Schlipp, Henry Herbst, Thomas Fleming, Wesley Breese, Charlie Jordan, James Lawton, Eddie Daubner, Roy Townsend, William Henry, William Flannery and George Wainwright to the Trenton Iron Works and gave them a thorough explanation of its operations. All were very much delighted and greatly edified by the visit.

Frank Wilson braved the storm on the 22d of February by coming down from New Brunswick. He remained several days with the boys, enjoying himself immensely. He says he had forsaken the farmer's life to become a full fledged carpenter. We all hope he will succeed because he has had excellent training in wood-working here.

Mr. Lloyd, while on his way to the school on the 20th inst, espied a little green booklet lying on the sidewalk not far from his residence. He stopped and picked it up, and to his intense surprise it was a copy of the Constitution and By-Laws of the Fanwood Literary Association of which he was once a member many years ago. It had his own name on the cover which proves that it belonged to him, but what puzzles him is how it got there, as he had probably not seen it for at least fifteen years.

FROM THE GYMNASIUM.

Physical Director Miller hands us the following for publication which ought to be of interest to all athletes:

THE HEART.

That wonderful machine, the human heart, goes night and day for eighty years together, never stopping in its great life-pumping employment either for rest, nourishment or amusement. No other machine in the whole world is like unto it in the enormous amount of work accomplished in the wonderful ease with which it effects repairs.

It makes 100,000 strokes for every twenty-four hours, having at every stroke a great resistance to overcome. Now each ventricle, or cell of the heart, contains at least an ounce of blood; the heart contracts 4,000 times in an hour, from which it follows that there passes through the heart every hour 250 pounds of blood. The whole mass of blood on an average is equal to 25 pounds. Hence it all passes through the heart ten times an hour or once every six minutes.

In spite of the enormous amount of work it does, which indicates great strength, its adjustment is extremely delicate and easily deranged by over exertion or dissipation. It derives its motor power from the brain, with which it is connected by a system of nerves. It is these nerves which are first effected, together with the rest of the nervous system, by dissipation and the use of tobacco and other stimulants.

Nature passes no act without affixing a penalty for its violation. Whenever nature is outraged she will have her penalty, although it takes a life.

The boys have begun to play baseball. "Puggie" already has an echymosis, the result of a foul tip.

A few of the boys are learning to build pyramids and are becoming quite expert.

Early in April, the boys will take up out-door sports, such as running, jumping, pole-vaulting, putting the shot etc.

The "gym" girls took a long afternoon walk on the 12th. Mr. Miller gave them their exercise that way. Correct walking and breathing exercises were given.

Some of the girls are quite expert on the horse.

It is reported that there is something about the atmosphere in the Klondike that makes men very quiet. This quiet habit is said to be acquired in tramping in an altitude that makes it necessary for one to use all his breath for breathing and leaves none for talking. The result is that men talk very little. They become almost speechless, and will sit about at night, each thinking his own thoughts and allowing his friends to do the same. How would the sign language do as a substitute for speech in an environment desolate enough in its natural state? Would it not prove a great boon to the men more precious than the gold they seek after?—*Deaf World*.

Basket-ball Notes.

By GEORGE E. WAINWRIGHT.

The D. C. A. C. met defeat at the hands of the Mutes' team on February 24th, by the score of 18 to 5. The feature of the game was the defensive work of Timm and Schlipp. Also, Bennison, Fleming and Wainwright played especially well. The game was played on the Mutes' floor.

The Junior team of the Mutes defeated the Cook Pottery Jrs., by the score of 22 to 0. The juniors put up eleven passing and kept the visitors to their work. The fouls committed were numerous.

The D. C. A. D. gave the Mutes a warm argument on February 24th, but on their own floor we had the final advantage of the game by thirteen points.

Capt. Schlipp, Bennison, Fleming, Timm and Wainwright, the Mutes' five, form a brilliant passing combination.

On the evening of February 20th, by fast, brilliant playing, the Mutes defeated the Barber A. C. by the score of 39 to 12.

The Mutes had all of their speed and ability to pass with them, in spite of the fact that the Barber A. C. were remarkably fast, only once had they a chance to win.

It was like old times to see Schlipp, Bennison, Fleming, Timm, and Wainwright lined up as the Mutes, and it was in the old-time style that these five stars played.

The game was one of the fastest played on the Mutes' floor this season. It was a game in which every man on the team was fast, and not only fast but skillful. All of the five points in the game dropped out in the Mutes' play.

There were two men on the team who are entitled to praise for their exhibition of cleverness and those two are Bennison and Timm. These two knew that they were needed and were game to the core. Their playing was superb.

Bennison was not fit to play, but Willie went into the game to last as long as he could, and his game was one that not any centre could play in such a condition.

Fleming's simply outclassed the crack player of the visitors and that's what no other guard has done in the past month.

Tommy rolled up three pretty field goals, but his blocking was what counted most.

Schlipp and Wainwright at forwards worked well, but not quite up to what they could do. Wainwright playing at guard has hurt his forward playing.

Schlipp's game is improving, now that he has been working with Wainwright, and on that night Charlie was a demon.

The attendance was large and enthusiastic. The first half ended by the score 12 to 4 in favor of the visitors.

Those who scored are as follows: Field goals—Schlipp, 4; Wainwright, 8; Fleming, 3; Bennison, 3; and Timm, 1. Field fouls—Schlipp, 1.

On the 28th of February, the Mutes on their own floor, met and defeated the McKenzies A. C. by the score of 25 to 10.

The game was very interesting and clean, but the Mutes outplayed the visitors. The first ended in favor of the visitors by the score of 8 to 2. Those who scored were Schlipp, 1 field goal, 5 foul goals; Wainwright, 5 field goals; Fleming, 4 field goals. Between the halves, the Juniors met and defeated the Watch Factory Jrs. in a close contest, by the score 16 to 13.

It was certainly a hard fought game, but the juniors managed to be the winners. Those who scored are: Field goals—Walz, 1; Herbst, 2; Daubner, 1; Jordan, 1; Henry, 1;—Foul goals—Walz, 1; Puglise, 1; and Daubner.

Manager B. H. Sharp is proud of his team, as they are always carrying away the honors of others for him. His team consists of small and young fellows.

They have coolness, speed and ability to pass. During the Months of January and February, they have not lost a game on the home floor, and have met nearly every team in Trenton.

The junior team added another victory to their list, by defeating the American Boys, on the evening of February 17th, by the score of 14 to 8.

The American Boys were twice as heavy as the Mutes, but our boys, for their size, were able enough to face the heavy team. At the end of the first half, the score stood 5 to 2 in favor of the American Boys. After ten minutes' rest, they went to work and pulled themselves out all right by the score of 14 to 7. Those who scored were as follows: Pugliese, 1; Walz 3; Herbst 1; and Daubner, 2.

State Items.

Jersey City.—Frank Wilson, of New Brunswick, is in this city looking for work at the carpenter's trade. He left the New Jersey School last June and it was there that he received his training in wood-working.

Trenton.—Mr. R. C. Stephenson has signed to play with the Eastern league during the coming season, and will go to Philadelphia on April 7th for practice work. He will cover first base and probably pitch when occasion requires it. His many friends here congratulate him on his good luck, because a good salary is attached to the offer. Mr. Stephenson is well known as a ball tosser of more than ordinary ability.

Francis Purcell is a member of the A. B. C. club of this city, an organization composed of respectable hearing people, and was recently appointed Chairman of the Committee on Arrangements for its coming ball. This is quite an honor because Mr. Purcell is a deaf-mute. He associates largely with hearing people and because of his good nature, cheerful and obliging disposition, they find in him an agreeable companion.

Mrs. Lucy Sanders, of Mt. Airy, Philadelphia, was in town on the 12th inst., visiting relatives. Before returning home she called on Mr. and Mrs. Porter in the evening where she had the pleasure of meeting Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Lloyd.

Edgar Bloom, a graduate of the School for the Improved Instruction of Deaf Mutes in New York city, stopped in Trenton on the 13th inst., on his way to Philadelphia to transact some business. Mr. Bloom is a manufacturer of Diamond Papers and dealer in Jeweler's Supplies, at 51 and 53 Maiden Lane, New York. He called at the State School for the Deaf.

Newark.—Richard Erdmann is employed in a leather novelty factory and is doing very well. He has several helpers under him, among whom is William Dietrich.

Abraham Polaner is still with the Morris Printing Co., where he has been ever since he left school. He has had a raise in wages.

The Deaf-Mute Five is the name of a basket-ball team in this city, composed of former pupils of the New Jersey School. The players are: H. Black, Manager; Powell, Kickers, Waterbury, Gallagher and Polaner.

Gussie Matzart is in the employ of the Western Electric Co., in New York. He has been there for nearly three years and likes his place very much.

William Waterbury is working in a printing office in this city.

John Black, of Rahway, is working as a compositor on the *Newark Daily Advertiser*.

A theatrical entertainment and reception will take place under the auspices of the New Jersey Society of the Deaf on April 12th. Charles Casella is chairman of the Arrangement Committee.

Gussie Theile is working in a shoe factory in this city.

The *Newark Sunday Call* of March 9th, contained an illustrated write-up of the New Jersey School for the Deaf that was very interesting.

Miss Sadie Cassidy is reported to be very sick.

New Market.—The home of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Penrose was the scene of a gay party on the 22d of February. Among those present besides the host and hostess and their children, were: Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Penrose, Mr. William Nash and son and Mrs. Bayne, Newark; William Waldron and Miss Ella Wolters, Elizabeth; Mrs. Ella Coombs, Bound Brook; Mr. and Mrs. H. Pierce Kane, Jersey City, and others.

Lambertville.—Mr. Marvin S. Hunt has succeeded in getting work in a first-class printing office in Philadelphia and has decided to live there indefinitely. He is a credit to the printing office of the New Jersey School.

East Orange.—Miss Sarah Cassidy died on March 16th, after a lingering illness. She was one of the social leaders among the deaf. While at school in Trenton, she sustained injuries by a fall, from which she never recovered.

New Jersey State Association of The Deaf.

FOURTH CONVENTION.

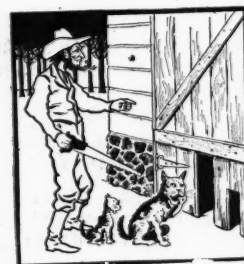
The fourth biennial meeting of the New Jersey State Association of the Deaf will be held at Trenton, N. J., on May 30th, 1902. The free use of the chapel of the school has been offered for the purpose of the meeting and it will be held there.

The meeting will be called to order at 10 A.M., or as soon thereafter as possible. Mr. Walker will make the address of welcome.

THE DEAF AND DUMB MAN COULDN'T WRITE.

A case from Boone county was argued in Division No. 1 of the Missouri supreme court recently involving the legality of a deed made by a deaf and dumb person, who is unable to write his name, although he made signs and fully understood the document he was executing. The case is that of Millie E. Rickey and others, being an action to set aside a deed made by Elias Barnes on June 6, 1901. Barnes was deaf and dumb and could not write his name.

The Boone county circuit court, where the case was tried, rendered judgment for the Barnes and the Rickeys appealed the case to the supreme court for a decision.—*Kansas City Star*.



A FARMER once saw a hole in his barn door for his cat. It then occurred to him that he must also make a hole for her kitten.

This is a parallel of the judgment of a good many people in regard to investments. They figure about as

much right one way as they do wrong another.

By taking stock in the Howard Investment Company, you figure right every time.

The Howard Investment Company invests in improved and income producing real estate in Duluth. It pays cash for all of its holdings.

IT HAS NO INDEBTEDNESS

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Preferred Stock in the Howard Investment Company is \$50. per share. Dividends of 5 per cent. per annum are guaranteed on this stock.

Common Stock is \$25. per share. All earnings over the 5 per cent paid on Preferred Stock, in addition to the earnings of the money paid in for Common Stock, as well as all increase in value of real estate, go to Common Stock.

The net earnings of the Company since its incorporation in 1899 have been over 8 per cent per annum on the entire amount of paid in capital.

For further particulars and a list of stockholders, address:

**JAY COOKE HOWARD, Secy.,
DULUTH, MINNESOTA.**

Bits of Science.

EDITED BY R. B. LLOYD, A.B.

A Remarkable Discovery.

Among the cuneiform inscriptions found in the ruins of the library of Asurbanipal, who lived about 650 B. C., is a tablet that gives in detail the exact dimensions of Noah's ark and enumerates the animals that were contained therein. From the description given the ark was a huge houseboat in form, twice as long and more than ten times as wide as the Oceanic or the Celtic, the two biggest ships in the world to day. The work of deciphering the inscription has not been completed, but so far it agrees with the account of the ark given in the Bible.

A Bullet-proof Vest.

A Polish inventor, named Jan Szozeapanik, has devised a bullet and dagger-proof vest made entirely of silk. It is so thin and light that it can be worn as an undergarment without inconvenience, and yet the most powerful thrusts directed against it with a sharp dagger do not penetrate the material and bullets fired at it at close range rebound like hailstones from iron.

American Inventions Abroad.

The light-house at Punta Arenas, the most southern continental spot on the globe, is equipped with electrical machinery made in Schenectady, N. Y. The firm that manufactured it has also installed dynamos at Hammerfest, in Norway, the most northern town.

An American flashlight apparatus is placed every night at the bedside of the Pope.

American lamps are used in the palaces of the Sultan of Morocco, the king of Siam and several rajahs of India.

Iron.

Pure iron is almost as white as silver, is softer than wrought iron, and takes a very high polish. There is some iron in almost all rocks, earths, and waters, and it is found in the ashes of plants and in the blood of animals. Articles made of iron, supposed to 5000 years old, have been found in Egypt. In the British Museum are picks, hammers, and pans of iron found in the ruins of Nineveh, of a date not later than 880 B. C. It is mentioned with brass as the earliest of known metals, in Gen. 4:22.

Meaning of Highland Clan Names.

The following table, says the Liverpool Daily Post, gives the meaning of the names of the principal Highland clans in Scotland:

M' Intosh; the son of the First.
M' Donald; the son of Brown Eyes.
M' Dugall; the son of Black Eyes.
M' Onnechy or Duncan; the son of Brown Head.
M' Gregor; the son of a Greek Man.
M' Culthbert; the son of the Arch-Druid.
M' Kay; the son of the Prophet.
M' Taggart; the son of the Priest.
M' Cleod; the son of the Wounder.
M' Lean; the son of the Lion.
M' Ceuzlie; the son of the Friendly One.
M' Intyre; the son of the Carpenter.
Campbell; Crooked Mouth.

The Stars That Have Been Discovered.

The number of stars pictured on the latest English and German photographic atlases is about 68,000,000. Of course this includes the telescopic stars. When we look up into the heavens the stars appear to be countless, but we can really see only about 3000 with the naked eye on the clearest night. The distance of a few of those nearest to us that twinkle has been found to be more than five hundred thousand times as far as our sun is from us.

Troubles of Electricians in India.

It is asserted that the height of electrical lines in certain parts of India is determined by the reach of an elephant, the wires being placed just high enough to be out of harm's way from the largest elephants. To protect the poles from the ravages of white ants in the same land the poles are encased in iron sockets for a height of about seven

feet, as these ants will not venture higher than five or six feet in search of edible wood.

Rapid Growth.

Vladivostock, which 40 years ago consisted of four Chinese fishermen's huts, is now a flourishing city of 50,000 souls, and Khabarovsk and Blagovestchensk are not far behind in wealth and population.

The Use of Birds.

A French naturalist declares that if there were no birds man would be starved out in nine years; for in spite of all that he could do the insects and slugs would multiply so rapidly that they would destroy all vegetation in that time. We owe our very existence, therefore, to the birds which in seeking their own living destroy daily myriads of these destructive creatures and so make it possible for plants and trees to live.

Paper Cannon.

Krupp, the German manufacturer of cannon, has lately completed a number of paper field-pieces for the German infantry. Their calibre is a little less than two inches and the pieces are so light that one soldier can easily carry one; but the resistance is greater than that of a field-piece of steel of the same calibre.

Coldest Spot on Earth.

Verchajansk, in Siberia, is said to be the coldest inhabited spot on earth. The average temperature during the winter months is 74 degrees below zero, and it sometimes falls to 98 degrees below zero. Yet in July the temperature is about the same as that of Paris, or 75 degrees about zero. The soil in winter is frozen to a depth of 380 feet.

The Lesson of the Drought.

Even though the drought in the West should result in an immediate heavy loss to the farmers, some good may be done to their ultimate interest through it. The hot wind sweeping over the Western farms ought to bring some benefit through the agitation of the forestry question which has begun simultaneously with the fear of losses. For scientists have pointed out that the denudation of the forests has had a decided effect upon the climate. Rivers have dried in summer because there have been no trees to conserve the moisture and to facilitate the rain making process. They have flooded in spring because the hills, cleared of the forests growths, have been unable to check the down rush of the waters, which formerly soaked into the ground in such measure as to stay the freshets.

The belated discussion of the necessity to engage whoelsale in tree planting cannot, of course, materially affect the condition of things during the experience of the present generation. But perhaps the losses now being suffered may awaken the determination to provide for the future. The farmer who plants his field in the spring expects to reap a crop in the fall. He has every reason to hope to live to profit from his industry. How long will it take for him to understand that he who plants trees in his youth will live to see them flourish in his old age? Should he go one step further he may realize that he owes a duty to his son's interest by planting trees which may in the next generation profit the holder of the land far more than an equal amount of wheat or pasturage.

Nitroglycerin.

Nitroglycerin is made from a composition of acids and glycerin. It is generally pale yellow in color. It is odorless and has a sweet pungent, aromatic flavor. If touched by the tongue, or brought in contact with the skin, it will produce a severe headache.

In its manufacture water is used to flood the floor of the work room, since a single drop falling on the floor might cause an explosion. Not a nail is to be found in the floor and the visitor is cautioned not to drag his feet. After a factory has, been in operation a few years it has to be abandoned and destroyed, for the timber becomes so saturated with the nitroglycerin that an explosion is imminent at any time.

The Loadstone Mountain.

The fiction of the mysterious loadstone moun-

tain which drew the nails out of ships that passed near enough has a certain foundation in fact, according to the Paris *Siecle*. On the coast of Norway, near Joedern, there is a sand dune nearly three-quarters of a mile in length. The sand is mixed with particles of loadstone, and when a ship comes in the vicinity the compass becomes irregular. As a result vessels frequently run ashore at this point.

One Hundred Years Hence.

From the N. Y. Weekly Witness.

They are telling us now of a megaphone or phonograph, into which you can whisper, and it will send out your words with a roar that will make them distinctly audible at a distance of ten miles. That seems incredible, because it is apparently a violation of the law of physics that force cannot be increased; or, in other words, that nothing can be brought out of nothing. And yet, the statement appears in a very circumstantial form and seems to be true.

Then, we read of a new process for hardening iron, much cheaper than Harvey's process or that of Krupp, which makes iron so hard that even the most powerful guns cannot pierce or crush it.

Then we have a new process for making gas which makes it saleable at a profit at thirty-eight cents instead of \$1 or \$1.50.

And we hear of a process for pulverizing milk which preserves it indefinitely in its original purity and freshness, and makes it transportable at very small cost, so that in the good time coming New York babies will be furnished with fresh milk at a nominal cost from dairies on the Western prairies, or away up in the immense, fertile Peace River valley, it may be.

We also read of a process whereby a wholesome and palatable food for cows can be made out of sawdust.

Turning to the science of healing, we are told that a professor in the University of Michigan has discovered an intestinal antiseptic which, if it fulfils its promise, will banish Asiatic cholera, typhoid fever, dysentery and other intestinal troubles.

And so it goes on. Almost every new week brings out some new discovery, of greater or less importance, or the further development of some existing discovery.

Let us imagine this process of discovery and invention going on even at the present rate for another century, and where would the world be.

Why, our great-grandchildren will be able almost to live on love and air, and will converse with each other across the ocean more easily than we can now converse by telephone with a person on the other side of the city.

Why not? If a phonograph four feet long can magnify a whisper so as to be heard ten miles away, why should not a forty foot phonograph magnify words uttered in ordinary tones so as to be heard ten thousand miles away?

As to living on love and air, it looks very much as if some of the great-grandchildren of the present generation would have to learn to do that same. For the whole tendency of things is to concentrate, not only the wealth of the world but also the opportunities for earning a living, more and more in the hands of the few, so that it is rapidly becoming a question of the "survival of the fittest," which evolutionists tell us is the universal law of things—it being understood that the "fittest" to survive does not mean the most noble or most useful, but the one who succeeds.

A Boat 2000 Years Old.

A remarkable discovery has been made in County Mayo, Ireland, where a wooden boat, believed to be nearly 2000 years old, has been dug up by laborers. The boat is beautifully carved from the trunk of an oak tree.

It is 46 feet long and shows absolutely no signs of decay. The wood was so hard that hatchets made scarcely any impression on it. Excursions are now being organized to view this relic of Celtic handicraft, which will shortly be taken to the Dublin Museum.

Women's wits are said to be quick in spying the surest means of avenging a real or supposed slight.—*St. Ronan's Well*.

All Sorts.

It is reported that Hoy, the famous deaf-mute base ball player, has joined the American League and will play with the Cleverlands this season.

According to the *Record*, a deaf lady of St. Louis has brought suit against the Transit Company to secure \$4,500 damages for the loss of three fingers from her right hand.

The treasury of the church Mission to Deaf Mutes, in New York, has been increased \$10,000 by the gift of a philanthropist of the Empire state. Dr. Gallaudet is president of the Mission.

James Carruthers, a deaf-mute student at the Falkirk Science and Art School, says the *British Deaf Monthly*, has been awarded a King's scholarship by the Science and Art Department, South Kensington.

The St. Louis Gallaudet Union will hold its Eighth Anniversary Ball at De Honey's Hall, 3944 Olive street, Friday evening, April 18th, from 8 to 12 o'clock. The admission is twenty-five cents.

The building in which Mr. Emanuel Souwein^e conducts a good engraving business in New York city, was gutted by fire on the 3d inst. He has secured temporary quarters at 181 Canal street, and resumed business early the next day.

President Gallaudet has extended, through the State Department an invitation to Prince Henry to visit the college. It is hardly expected the invitation will be accepted for the time of the prince in Washington will be very short and the demands on his time will be heavy.—*Deaf World*.

According to the *Nebraska Mute Journal*, Lawrence James, a deaf-mute living in Iowa, is a prosperous painter and paper hanger, employing several fellow deaf-mutes. We wonder if there is anything elsewhere like this line or any other.—*The W. Va. Tablet*.

The Alabama School recently invested a thousand dollars in wood-working machinery for the cabinet shop. The boys are to be taught to operate the machines themselves, and when they leave school they will be able to take up the same kind of work as a business.—*Florida School Herald*.

Mrs. Thomas L. Moses, wife of the superintendent of the Tennessee School, died on the afternoon of Dec. 11th, and was buried on the 12th, her husband's birthday. She was the daughter of an eminent Baptist minister.—*North Dakota Banner*.

The Calcutta School for the Deaf, under the guidance of Mr. Banerji, the native teacher who visited this country a few years ago, is making considerable progress. A large piece of extra land has been purchased lately for over 3,000 pounds and the foundation-stone of a new building will be laid this winter.—*British Deaf Monthly*.

A. G. Kent, of Grand Rapids, is a guest at the Harrington. Mr. Kent is deaf and dumb, but is one of the most successful agents for a furniture house that visits Port Huron. When he gives the clerk notice in the evening to call him in the morning he merely writes on a card, "Come in and shake me at 6:30 o'clock."—*Port Huron Times*.

Mr. Gilbert Parker, the celebrated novelist, was recently entertained at a banquet in the city of Belleville, Canada, at which time he announced his intention of presenting a life size picture of Mr. J. Barrett McGann to the Ontario Institution for the Deaf. Mr. McGann was the founder of deaf-mute education in Ontario, Canada, and is the father of Mrs. Watson, wife of our superintendent.—*The Washingtonian*.

The *Youth's Companion* is running an interesting serial, "Tilda Jane" and in a recent number there is an account of how "Tilda" was held up by a United States immigrant inspector on the Canadian border, who exhausted his seventeen languages in an effort to converse with her. He

finally tried her with the manual alphabet to which Tilda responded, and played the role of a deaf-mute for a day or two.—*Kentucky Standard*.

The Brooklyn *Eagle* says that John W. Lyons a deaf-mute, who resides at 638 Baltic Street, Brooklyn, enjoys the distinction of being the acknowledged champion life saver of the United States Volunteer Life Saving Corps. This honor was formally bestowed on him Christmas evening, when he was awarded four additional bars to his first class silver medal, recognizing the rescue of 29 lives from drowning during the past summer.—*School Helper*.

Mr. A. L. Thomas, of the firm of Rogers Peet & Company, New York, is sending out neat type-written notices calling the attention of his numerous customers to the fact that the firm is now located in its new building, at 842 Broadway and 13th street, New York. Mr. Thomas has been connected with the firm as a salesman and shipping clerk for a number of years and has been the means of attracting a good many deaf people to its store.

The Deaf of Texas are to have a new school building to cost \$40,000, the contract for which having already been let. Supt. McNulty has been most fortunate in procuring accommodations for the Texas School. Some years ago he had erected and equipped a new industrial building and boys' dormitory and the present addition of a new school building will go a long way towards making the Texas Institute one of the largest and most complete of any on the continent.—*Echo*.

According to the *Annals* there are 118 schools for the deaf in this country. Of this number 57 are public state schools, 46 are public day schools and 15 denominational or private schools. The schools reported 1385 instructors. Of this number 476 are male and 909 are female. During the past year 12,685 pupils were reported in attendance—an increase of 378. Nearly 7,000 of the pupils are taught speech and over 5,000 are taught wholly or chiefly by the oral method. Not one day school was established in the eastern or southern states during the year.—*Western Pennsylvanian*.

C. C. Codman, who has been in the employ of the Crane Co. Chicago, for nearly twenty years, received from his employers as his last Christmas present five per cent of his wages extra for the preceding year. Some time ago we read how, among many others, Collins Sawhill of the Carnegie Steel Co. who has been there for the same period of time, received an even more munificent gift in the form of a bond of the company's of large denomination. And yet corporations are often said to be soulless, though this was that giant among "octopuses," the Steel Trust.—*Michigan Mirror*.

For our part, we must say we do not see the value of separate conventions of superintendents and principals. Teachers and officers are alike interested in all questions of both administration and education, and may learn much from each other through a free interchange of opinions at a general convention of all connected with the education of the deaf. The theory that a teacher has nothing to do with the administrative department is a false and mischievous one. If he is interested in his work, everything that influences it must interest him, and expression of his views should be welcomed by all superintendents who have at heart the advancement of their schools.—*Mt. Airy World*.

Mr. Francis Maginn, a deaf missionary to the deaf in Ireland, relates that the late Lord Dufferin, while viceroy of India, was the means of founding the first school for the deaf in that country. Mr. Maginn, however, deserves a share in the honor, together with Gallaudet College. While a student at the College, he wrote to Lord Dufferin on the subject with the result of the coming to this country of a young gentleman from India charged with studying the methods of instructing the deaf. This refers of course to Mr. Banerji, who was shown every courtesy at Gallaudet a few years ago, and later founded the first school in India.—*Deaf-Mute Voice*.

The St. Thomas Mission for the Deaf, located at Schuyler Memorial House, 1210 Locust street,

St. Louis, Mo., has billed Joseph Schuyler Long, M.A., of Council Bluffs, Iowa, for a lecture on the evening of Friday, May 23d. His subject will be: "Why We Laugh." Following this, the next evening, will be a debate on the following question: "Resolved, That the policy of Territorial expansion as exemplified in the acquisition of the Philippines and more recently of other Islands by the United States is consistent with our welfare." The Affirmative side will be supported by Mr. Cloud while Mr. Long will uphold the Negative side of the question.

Our Pulitzer or Hearst of the deaf, Mr. Charles Kerney, on learning that the eldest son of Prince Henry of Prussia—the Kaiser's brother and delegate to our country—is deaf, wrote President Roosevelt suggesting that it be arranged, if possible, to include Gallaudet College in the prince's Washington itinerary. Of course we should be much rejoiced at such a compliment, and the peculiar circumstances might make the proposition one of unusual interest to the prince; but, on the other hand, it is much to be questioned if this interest might be not wholly agreeable, if the subject is not likely to be a sensitive one, and if he would not shrink from such an advertisement of his misfortune, and resent the suggestion. He has not had our experience to instill in him our philosophy. Mr. Kerney received a reply through Secretary Cortelyou, saying the matter had been referred to the Hon. David I. Hill, assistant secretary of state and chairman of the reception committee.—*Michigan Mirror*.

The game of basket-ball requires a combination of strength and quick intelligence, self-control and endurance, skill and dexterity, courage and all around agility, besides the important essential of team work that is, five young men working with machine-like precision and harmony—in order to be well played. It is therefore a matter of pride to the deaf, that a team composed of deaf-mutes should have attained to so high a degree of excellence as to vanquish the representative of New York City's celebrated university. The members of the "Silent Five," (which in reality numbers about ten, though only five constitute a team in a game, the overplus being reserves) are all graduates of the New York Institution, and products of its course in physical culture. Every one knows that the powers of the athlete can only be maintained by temperance and sobriety and careful living, and the good record of these young men means more than mere basket-ball victories over teams representing the great institutions of learning. It also means and shows that the system of education by which they were trained and taught is having for them a permanent value, and that they are examples of the oft-quoted motto: *mens sana in corpore sano*.—*Deaf-Mutes' Journal*.

The entire abolition of the sign-language would deprive many deaf parents of the joy of seeing their little ones prattle away in signs. It may not be generally known, but it is a fact, that children of deaf parents begin to use signs as early as other children begin to utter words, and sometimes even earlier. The cute sayings of childhood, so dear to the mother's ears, are duplicated for the deaf mother by the tiny hands of her child. The delight of the former in her little one's funny sayings is felt every whit as much by the latter. With signs gone and lip-reading substituted, many deaf parents would lose nearly all of this pleasure of intercourse with their children. It is a difficult matter to read the lips of a very young child. Only those deaf parents most expert in lip-reading would be able to do it, and even they would lose a great deal of the childish prattle. But the large number whose skill in lip-reading is of mediocre character, would miss almost entirely one of the purest pleasures of life. We know a little four-year-old who uses the sign-language with remarkable facility, and there is hardly any thing he cannot express to his parents in that way. Conversation with him is a great source of pleasure and amusement to his parents and others. Without signs, and with the most expert lip-reading, this pleasure would be diminished fully one half, if not more. In order not to be misunderstood, we add that the little fellow in question also uses speech with the facility usually possessed by children of his age.—*Minn. Companion*.

CAN DEAF GIRLS TRAVEL ALONE?

BY HYPATIA BOYD

(Continued from Page 99.)

came thundering in and I stood undecided as to whether it was my train or not. There was no one to whom I could make inquiries, and the bell was about to be pulled, when I desperately made up my mind to take that train and trust to Providence that it was the right train. How I hurried to get on that train, rather than be left behind in a small town! And how relieved I was to find that it was the right train, after all!

The conductor on this second train which I narrowly came near missing, was most courteous, and not only did he deliver me to my friend in St. Paul, but he also looked after my baggage and gave me some valuable directions, and so it was but natural that a few days later I sent the *Sentinel* my paper on "The Courtesy of Railroad Conductors." In it I said all the pleasant things I could remember about the conductors, and gave a word-picture of the fine physique and noble character of the conductor who looked after me.

Three weeks later, I left St. Paul for home, and although it was by the same railroad as I had come upon, yet the conductor was a new man. He asked for my ticket, read my name on it, and turning to me inquired:

"Are you the young lady who wrote that interesting article on 'The Courtesy of Railroad Conductors,' which I read in the *Sentinel* some time ago?"

My face betrayed the fact that I had written the article in question, and then he went on to say how pleased he and his fellow conductors were with the article, and how delighted he was to meet me as the writer of it, and so forth until I felt very much ashamed of myself. Afterwards, the brakeman, the baggage-master, and the porter, came in the car and each bowed to me, and treated me with so much courtesy, that I knew the conductor must have told them who I was. I reached Milwaukee without any trouble, and surprised the family by walking into the dining-room unannounced.

The next year, I took my first lake-trip to Chicago. Had Aunt Janet been living then, she would in all probability have accompanied me, but much to our sorrow she died in London, Eng., while visiting her sister in that city. And so it happened that I went to Chicago alone, which was rather a risky thing to do, in view of the dangerous characteristics of that city. I would never dare to remain in a Chicago depot at night to wait for a train, but such an ordeal has been successfully gone through by a Boston deaf girl who traveled alone from Boston to S—— via Chicago. She was late for her train at Chicago and had to wait in the depot from seven o'clock to the wee small hours.

On the boat to Chicago I noticed that an earnest-looking young woman constantly sat near me, and so I made friends with her, with the consequence that we took lunch together, read together, and asked each other questions. She turned out to be a St. Louis school-teacher and gave me an accurate description of the Rev. J. S. Cloud whom she knew.

My Chicago friend had been informed to meet me at the dock at five o'clock that afternoon, but our boat reached the Windy City at three and as it would not do to wait in the depot until five o'clock to meet my friend, I decided to walk down Michigan Boulevard to the Young Women's Christian Association where I had engaged a room in advance. The St. Louis girl fearing I might lose my way, insisted on accompanying me to my destination, and she would not leave me until she was convinced that everything was all right. I spent a most enjoyable week in Chicago and was highly pleased with my accommodations. I heartily recommend girls who visit cities where they are not going to stop at some friend's house to try the Young Women's Christian Association in this or that city. The rates are reasonable, and the service most excellent. And then to think of the many pleasant girls one meets there! Again you are allowed to receive your gentlemen or women friends in the parlors, but you must not be out later than eleven o'clock at nights when lights are turned off. However, if one is going to the theatre, or a ball, special permission may be had from the

Superintendent so that when one returns from the theatre at or after twelve, the doors are opened, and you are admitted, but if your room is on the sixth floor you must climb six stairs, as the elevator stops running at eleven o'clock, and the lights being out, you must feel your way to your room. Valuables should never be left in your room, but should be carried on one's person, or put for safe-keeping in the office.

Some months later saw me en-route to Buffalo to see the Pan-American, and also to take in two conventions of the deaf. A newspaper woman is expected to be prepared for anything at a moment's notice. She is supposed to know all about time-tables and train connections. If the editor were to say that she must start for Manila by noon, she is supposed to take it as a matter of course, and go, without so much as asking a question about the trains, steamer, and so forth. She is expected to know all about those things and the editor's time is too precious to put questions to him. Before I received my tickets from the *Sentinel*, I studied different time-tables, consulted ticket-agents, secured lodgings in advance in Buffalo, had my trunk ready, and then when I received my tickets, I knew what to do without getting rattled, although it was a ticket by a different road than I had imagined.

From Milwaukee, I went to Chicago, where I met Mrs. G. T. Dougherty at the Union depot, and she kindly guided me to the Wabash Station where I took the through train for Buffalo. The elderly, motherly-looking lady who had the seat on my left, was sociable, and acted as my chaperon all the way to Buffalo. She was going to Rochester to see her mother who was ill. I enjoyed her company very much, and thanked her for the invitation to call on her in Chicago.

After a pleasant stay in Buffalo, I decided to go straight home. The evening train I took in Buffalo was so crowded that I about despaired of finding a seat, when I happened to notice a young man who was looking at me.

"Are you alone?" he asked me in speech. I liked the looks of him, and felt sure he was a good man, and so I told him I was all alone, when he instantly arose, and gave me his seat by the side of a young woman, whom he kissed just before the train left the depot. He got off the train as it was moving, and I had his friend for a companion, all the way to Chicago.

Being very tired from my stay in Buffalo, I soon fell sound asleep in my reclining chair, but about two o'clock in the morning, I was awakened by the porter, who nearly gave me the hysteria by saying that we were soon to change cars at Detroit. I was, however, inclined to doubt him until I had seen the conductor who said that I was to remain in my seat until he came for me, when he would help me to change cars.

Although I had no faith in the porter, I believed the conductor and kept my seat. One by one the passengers left the car, and I did not know whether the conductor had forgotten me, or whether I was to be left behind in Detroit. However when the car was almost empty, the conductor came, and taking my arm in his escorted me across many railroad tracks to the car bound for Chicago.

As the train neared the latter city, I bethought me of the trouble I had with my trunk in Buffalo. I could not get it checked through to Milwaukee, and so would have to look after it in Chicago. I asked the conductor's advice and he sent the baggage-master after me. For fifty cents the latter official had my trunk transferred to the Union depot, and also gave me a transfer coupon on the Parmelee Line, which took me from the Wabash depot to the Union depot. At the latter depot, I presented my trunk's check and had it re-checked to Milwaukee. Being too fatigued to make a promised visit in Chicago, I took the first train to Milwaukee, and never had a chance to see one deaf-mute in the Windy City.

From the foregoing, it will be seen that I have been so fortunate as to fall in with good people on my travels, and have been shown every courtesy. I am no cynic, and I believe that a girl will find flowers if she looks for them along Life's pathway, and I believe also that if she suspects people, and nurses bitter thoughts she will suffer for it, in that others will shun her chilly and morose presence. I like a girl who thinks only of the good qualities of people, no matter how worthy or unworthy they may be, but I would never advise a

girl who was traveling alone to consult or trust this or that fellow passenger, unless she has reason to think that she can safely do so. But the wisest plan is for lone travelers to confine their inquiries to conductors and other officials on the train or steamer. Above all, while a girl should be on her guard when traveling she need not worry, for worrying never did any good that I know of, except to tax one's strength unnecessarily.

HYPATIA BOYD.

Now all ye ladies of fair Scotland,
And ladies of England that happy would prove,
Marry never for houses, nor marry for land,
Nor marry for nothing but only love.
—The Betrothed.

A BIT TOO CLEVER.

One day a barber's shop in the West had but one empty chair. A man wearing a very big hat and walking with a great deal of swagger entered, hung his hat on a peg, and then, drawing a revolver, turned to the idle man and said:

"I want a shave—just a common shave. I want no talk. Don't ask me if I want a hair-cut or a shampoo. Don't speak of the weather or politics. If you speak to me I'll shoot."

He took the chair, held the revolver across his legs, and was shaved with promptness and dispatch. When he got up he returned the shooter to his pocket, put on his hat, and, after a broad chuckle to the cashier, said:

"That's the way to keep a barber quiet! didn't utter a word."

"No, sir; he could't."

"Couldn't?"

"No, sir; he's deaf and dumb."

—British Deaf Monthly.

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